The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

OUR MADONNA AT HOME.

TO MY MOTHER.

Could'st thou portray that face whose holy spell
Still sheds its peace o'er all the loved at home?
'Tis mine so long in other lands to roam
That her smile only I remember well.

Hers at whose shrine, when sickness on me fell
In childhood, suppliant thou didst kneel, my mother.
I saw you both smile, weep, embrace each other
And which the sweeter was I could not tell.

When memory now in manhood would recall
Her features who with thee doth share my heart.
Her half forgotten face seems like to thine;

And both are still to me the source of all
That's best in me of poesy and art,
Nor either mother could my soul resign. R. P.

MUSIC OF THE SEA.

The gray, unresting sea,
Adown the bright and belting shore
Breaking in untold melody,
Makes music evermore.

Centuries of vanished time,
Since this glad earth's primeval morn,
Have heard the grand unpausing chime,
Momently new-born.

Like as in cloistered piles
Rich bursts of massive sound upswell,
Ringing along dim-lighted aisles,
With spirit trancing spell:

So on the surf-white strand
Chants of deep peal the sea-waves raise,
Like voices from a viewless land,
Hymning a hymn of praise.

By times in thunder notes
The booming billows shoreward surge:
By times a silver laugh it floats,
By times a low, soft dirge.

Souls more ennobled grow,
Listing the worldly anthem rise;
Discords are drowned in the great flow
Of Nature's harmonies.

Men change, and "cease to be,"
And Empires rise, and grow, and fall;
But the weird music of the sea
Lives, and outlives them all.

The mystic song shall last
Till time itself no more shall be;
Till seas and shores have pass'd,
Lost in eternity.

—*Once a Week.*

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

THE BIRD SONG.

My warm heart was once a bird's nest,
It had nestlings wee and fair,
Fairy hopes and rosy visions—
Love, the mother bird, was there.

Snug and warm the pretty nestlings
Lived until a robber came;
And this bird's-nest-robber stole them—
Never mind about his name!

There's a robber for each bird's nest
God hangs up beneath the sky;
And these robbers dare the tree tops;
Others suffer why not I?

Well, he took the cherished nestlings,
And they perished one by one;
Then the mother's wail, "God help me!"
Rang until her life was done.

By and by the mother folded
Close her wings against her heart,
And the life-breath died within her,
But her song did not depart.

Sometimes sobbing, sometimes wailing,
Still it haunts me night and day,
I have learned to love its music,
I could sing my soul away!

In my heart uprising ever,
Of my life it forms a part,
This wild music of Love's death-song,
This low wail within my heart!

"NETTIE POWER HOUSTON."

Death from Homesickness.

(From the Orleans (Mich.) Republican.)

The funeral of Eddie Coann, a lad of about fifteen, took place in this village last week. The circumstances attending his death were so peculiarly sad that we cannot refrain from alluding to them.

The deceased was the son of Rev. George Coann, who has long been a missionary in Persia. Mr. Coann visited this country some seven years since, accompanied by his family, and it was at that time proposed that the boy should be left in America; but the idea of the separation from his mother was so painful to him that it was abandoned, and he returned with his parents to Persia. A short time ago, however, Mr. Coann, considering it desirable that his son should have the benefit of an education and associations different from those possible to him in that foreign land, prevailed upon the boy to be sent to his friends in this country, and he has, since his arrival resided with his grandmother at the West. He was soon taken ill with a mysterious disease, which was finally pronounced homesickness, and of which he died. His remains were brought here for interment. Who can avoid a pang of heartache for the grief of the loving boy, or for the agony of the parents when they hear of their sorrowful bereavement?

—Miss Delia Benson, an estimable and intelligent young woman, of Elmira, N. Y., aged 24, committed suicide on Saturday afternoon. A few hours previously she received a letter from the person to whom she was engaged to be married, declining to fulfil his promise.

—A Polander, named Berensky, was accidentally killed by a tree cut by his daughter, on the 16th, in the Polish settlement, on the State road, near Alpena, Michigan The girl warned her father in time to get out of the way, but he said, "I am far enough," which proved to be a fatal mistake.

JENNY'S RUSE.

Jenny was a gay, blithesome little creature, full of life, and light, and love. To see her go dancing about the house, singing and laughing, was to love her, and to love her in no light measure. Jenny lived with her mother and sister, in a little yellow cottage, on one of the most retired and shady streets of the village, where the noise of wagons was seldom heard, and the hot breezes seldom came. Mrs. Kinney was a widow woman, living partly upon the income of the small property left her by her deceased husband and partly by the products of her needle. But she lived more than comfortably; she enjoyed many of the simpler luxuries of life, and time sped on rapidly and pleasantly in the widow's cottage. The Widow Kinney had other children besides Jenny, but all save her and an older sister, Alice, had made for themselves other homes and other ties, in the world, and she dwelt now only in the companionship of these two. It was a pleasant little cottage where they lived, so small and yet so cosy; surrounded by trees, and overrun with climbing roses and morning glories, until it looked like a fairy bower. The birds built their nests in the bushes, and under the eaves, and each morning woke the little household with their joyous songs in the neighboring trees. A little gravel walk led around the house to a garden behind, where the flowers bloomed in endless profusion, and a pair of bars gave entrance to a bit of pasture beyond, where the cow demurely chewed her cud under the shade of the trees.

Surely in such a fairy abode none could be unhappy; nor were the inmates insensible to the charms of their abode. Mrs. Kenney smiled pleasantly, as she looked about her; Alice went about her duties with a contented look, and Jenny flitted about from place to place, like a hummingbird, sipping sweets from all about her. But the latter was not at peace, as one would have seen had he been a close observer. Evidently she had something upon her mind, causing her occasionally to look quite serious, and to heave a little sigh.

What was the matter with the usually happy Jenny? Shall we tell? Well, she had a superfluity of lovers. But, surely, you say this should not cause her to go sighing about, and her step to grow heavier, with her heart,

But having so many lovers was not the worst of of it with Jenny. She was unable to tell which she liked best, and they were all rushing on to their fate with most unreasonable haste. Why couldn't they wait, she thought, until she was a little older? She was only twenty, and surely there was time enough for her to decide. But her lovers thought otherwise, and they kept floating about her, until like moths about a candle, they got too near, and fell singed at her feet. Thus she had disposed of some half dozen young men of the village, but it left her only in more of a quandary than ever, for she had remaining, three lovers still, for each one of whom she felt a certain affection, as she had not for the unfortunates whom she discarded. To decide now which one of these three she liked the best, was the question which agitated her mind,—and she found it so difficult, that she lost her gay spirits, and became serious and depressed. For Jenny was tender and kind-hearted as the day is long, and she would not for the world, wound the heart of any one. But she could not marry all three of these lovers, that was certain, and was equally certain that two of them, at least, had got to suffer. But which two?

There was Charley Niles, as handsome, good-hearted, gay a fellow as there was in the village. His father was a dry-goods merchant, and Charley was now in partnership with him, so that he was all, socially, that the good gossips of the place could ask for, beside he was so good-looking and had such a "splendid moustache." To tell the truth, Jenny was a good deal captivated by that moustache, and when he had got it waxed up, and curled, *a la mode*, she delighted to gaze upon it. But then, upon the other hand, Charley was a little vain and self-conceited a little shallow and foolish; and couldn't sing a note! Well, you may laugh, if you will, reader, but this last was not the least of Charley's failings in Jenny's estimation. She loved music, and she thought every one else should, and more than that, should be able, at least, to sing passably well. Yet Jenny would probably have overlooked this failing of Charley, and accepted one of his numerous offers of his hand, heart and purse, but somehow or another she could not bring herself to the point. She would think, at times, that she loved him and could live happily with him, but when one of her other lovers came to her, she found that all her liking for Charley was but friendship, and not love.

George Watkins, her second lover, was a young lawyer, poor, briefless, proud as Lucifer, and, if it must be confessed, a little wild. He was frank and generous, but these qualities led him into evil company and habits at times. He was not so reckless or abandoned, however, but that society admitted him to its circles, and smiled forgivingly upon his shortcomings. Jenny found in him a respectful, quiet, devoted lover; one who was ready to do or dare anything for her. I really believe that George loved her with the deep earnestness of his nature, and had he been the favored suitor, perchance his career would have been a different and a better one.

The third person who held a place in Jenny's heart was Philip Warrington, a young miller, poor and proud, like George Watkins, but having none of the latter's reckless nature or easy principles. He was quiet and industrious, and modest to a degree too great for his own comfort or happiness. He loved Jenny deeply and devotedly, but when he saw the gay, dashing Charley, or the witty, cultivated lawyer claiming her attention, he was inclined to underrate his own merits, and while bemoaning the fate that had given him no riches, or brilliant intellect, he could not help feeling that it was all presumption on his part to think of winning the fair girl. Thus, he gradually withdrew from her company, believing himself unpleasant to her, and sought insolitude and the books he loved, to crush out the feelings which gladdened his heart so many hours. But this withdrawal from her society had not proved pleasant to Jenny. She felt hurt and piqued, because of it, though why she could not tell, for she had never analyzed her own feelings. But it displeased her, and she tried to make herself believe that she was angry with Philip, and she often spoke of him slightingly, and even laughed at his white floury appearance, though her laugh had a hollow sound, even to herself.

But time sped on, notwithstanding Jenny's troubles, which it only intensified, and one day she found herself utterly at bay. On the following day the young people of the village were to go over to Grass Lake on one of those delightful picnic excursions which furnish so much excuse for sly love makings, and of course Jenny and her lovers were to be of the company. This, then, was the climax of her troubles. Charley had repeated his offer of marriage with many protestations of undying love, and all that sort of stuff usual on such occasions, ending with the information that he should expect a final answer on the morrow, which, if unfavorable, would induce him to do something desperate, "'Pon honor, it would!" Nor was George much behindhand, for the same evening he gave Jenny to understand that he should seal his fate by seeking a final acceptance or refusal from her, when the party reached the lake, on the morrow's excursion.

Somehow these bits of information did not elate Jenny as one might suppose they would. She found herself wondering, often, if Phillip Warrington would go, too, and she found herself wishing, too, that he might be there. Then she sat up long after she blew out her candle at night, trying to decide what she would do with her lovers, but it must have been a difficult question, for she sat in the moonlight a long time. But at last a happy thought seemed to reward her efforts, for she sprang up gleefully, clapping her hands and laughing, and springing into her bed, she was soon lost in slumber.

It was a hot, sultry day in July, when the young people of the village came to the rendezvous and embarked in wagons and single-seated buggies for Grass Lake. But the ride was over a shady road, through a pleasant country, and the picnicers were gay, young, and careless of heat and dust. Such glorious opportunities for sweet nothings in each other's ears, were not to be lost on account of such minor affairs as heat and dust.

Jenny rode in Charley's buggy, behind a spirited horse, while George was forced to content himself with Jenny's sister in his buggy, but the latter consoled himself with the thought that he had but to wait until the lake was reached, to plead his love and offer his hand to Jenny, and as he had threatened that it should be the last time he would offer himself, he had no doubt that she would accept him.

The party were all ready to start, and one team, indeed, had got some distance on the road, when Jenny discovered that Philip Warrington was not of the party. She immediately ordered Charley to drive back to the mill, where Philip worked, in tones that he dared not disobey, though he muttered something about taking too much notice of a dusty miller. When they reached the mill, Jenny sprang out, and rushing in among the buzzing wheels and stones, compelled Philip to go along with her, and she soon had him seated comfortably in a wagon with a score of others, men and maidens, notwithstanding his protests and excuses.

Why Jennie did this she could hardly tell herself, still she had some end in view, apparently, for occasionally during the ride to Grass Lake her eyes twinkled and sparkled with some hidden mischief, while she persistently refused to give Charley his answer then, telling him it was time enough when they were riding home.

Grass Lake lay down between the hills in a little basin, whose gravelly bottom could be plainly discerned through the clear, cold water. The hills were covered with forests, giving delightful shade for pleasure parties, and frequent excursions were made to the lake during the summer season. At the spot where our party stopped was a farm house, whose inmates, in addition to their regular farm business, kept to let to pleasure parties, a number of boats. Some of these boats were well made, finely painted, and in good repair, but there were two through whose bottom the water came, when they were launched as it would through a sieve. These boats, therefore, were never used, and lay upon the shore, drying and shrinking in the sun. Below the farm house, not more than half a dozen rods, was the outlet of the lake, and a short distance below its mouth was a mill dam, over which the water poured with considerable force. In fact there was quite a stiff current from the lake into the outlet, which increased in force and rapidity, as the dam was approached.

The pic-nic party having reached the grove below the farm house, spread their lunch upon the rude table erected under the trees for that purpose, and quickly disposed of it, after which the young people went in search of further pleasure. These were to be found in boating, croquet, and walks upon the beach, the latter being the favorite amusement of certain love-stricken couples. Jenny found herself, shortly, the central attraction of a group of girls as gay and as full of mischief as herself, around whom fluttered a half-dozen young fellows, including Charley Niles, Philip Warrington and George Watkins. Charley had not yet got an answer to his proposal, and was therefore restless and impatient; George had been seeking all day for an opportunity to lay at Jenny's feet his heart, hand, and his all (about thirty or forty law books and a small wardrobe), an event Jenny had successfully postponed, to his great sorrow and vexation Philip only seemed at ease with himself—but it was the ease of despair, only. In his heart the flame of love burned fiercely enough, but having imagined that there was no hope for him, he kept it smothered, and endeavored to quench it entirely. Still it was some comfort to him to be near her, to catch a glance of her eyes, to see the rich color mounting her cheeks, to hear her musical voice and laugh, though he knew the danger and folly of such gratification of his feelings.

While they were yet talking and laughing, Jenny spied a boat on the shore, and with a cry of delight, she ran and pushed it into the water, and sprang into it, with the agility of a dear, saying to herself as she did so: "Now I'll see which one loves me the best"

Jenny seized an old pair of oars and commenced rowing vigorously, while her companions on the shore laughed and called to her. She answered with a defiant shout, and continued rowing. Suddenly the friends of the daring girl were stricken with terror, as they saw the boat strike the swift current setting toward the dam, and go rapidly down toward the roaring flood. They shouted to her to row out of the current, and Charley sank down on the grass and commenced to groan piteously. In the meantime George Watkins, running distractedly up and down the shore, was shouting for a boat. "Would somebody bring a boat?"

"Oh! jump in George, do jump in and swim to her! She will be drowned, I know she will!" cried thoroughly frightened and weeping girls; but George replied:

"It is so far; I never can swim so far, and get back alive! Oh, what shall I do!"

"Save me! save me!" shrieked Jenny, her face turned appealingly toward the terrified group on the shore, and the latter saw the boat slowly sinking. Jenny had not noticed the dilapidated state of the boat until it had got well into the swift current, when she saw suddenly that it was rapidly filling with water. This was what made her scream, and she followed it up by shouting again, "The boat is sinking! Save me! save me!"

Charley only groaned the more, and kicked about as if he had a first-class attack of the colic, while George rushed around frantically calling for a boat, but utterly refusing to plunge into the lake and swim to the rescue.

Just then a figure which was instantly recognized as that of Philip Warrington, was seen rushing down the shore, keeping pace with the fast retreating boat, at the same time throwing aside hat, coat, vest, every superfluous article of apparel. When opposite the boat Philip stopped and drew off his boots, and then plunged into the water and swam toward the now almost fainting girl.

Those upon the shore watched the man's steady progress with breathless interest, and Jenny, frightened and faint as she was, felt a little throb in her heart as she recognized Philip's face in the water.

With regular, steady strokes he went on, at each sweep of his powerful arms his body rising half out of the water, and the watchers upon the shore never spoke, nor took their eyes off him. After what seemed an age to the spectators of the scene, Philip's hand was upon the boat, and Jenny, murmuring "dear Philip," sank into his arms insensible. The next instant the boat lurched, quivered, and sank beneath the waters, but the circling waves ever reaching out farther and farther, still failed to reach the steady swimmer, who, with perhaps a feebler stroke, yet a brave heart, was bearing his insensible burden to the shore.

But he reached it at last, and deposited his burden at the feet of the waiting friends; he, too, sank upon the shore, exhausted and insensible. However, the kind woman in the farm house soon had both sufferers restored and clad in dry garments, and as their friends withdrew from the room where the two sat before a blazing fire, Charley and George had the satisfaction of seeing Jenny's head pillowed on Philip's shoulder, and the latter whispering something in her ear that brought a look of new found happiness to her face, which they could not, if they would not, misunderstand.

And this was Jenny's ruse—more dangerous than her thoughtlesness had led her to expect, perhaps but successful for all that, for it not only measured the worthiness of her lovers, but also opened to her gaze her own heart, wherein she read a secret she before undreamed of—that Philip Warrington, of all her admirers, was the only one she loved.

HISTORICAL.

The Penn Manuscripts.

On Friday evening last there was held, at the Hall of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, a meeting of the contributors to the fund for the purchase and binding of the manuscripts of the family of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, Mr. J. Francis Fisk presiding.

The secretary stated to the meeting that on its being ascertained that the collection above mentioned could be obtained by purchase a subscription was commenced for the purpose, and with the view to prevent any unfortunate seperation of the papers one of the early contributors advanced the cost of purchase, and they were at once secured. The subscription was then continued to entire success, and amounted to five thousand dollars. When received the boxes containing the collection were placed in the hall of the society, and on Friday last the interesting collection, containing many papers of inestimable value, was exhibited to the contributors.

It was further stated that subsequent to the purchase some additional papers had been discovered also in England, and that an offer of purchase to the amount of seventy-five pounds had been made, which it is thought will secure them.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who contributed the fund which has secured a collection of manuscripts which must forever be a source of pride and satisfaction to our citizens: Messrs. Alfred Coxe, John Wm. Wallace, J. Gillingham Bell, John Jordon, Jr., Henry C. Gibson, Thomas A. Scott, M. Baird, William Sellers & Co., Clement Biddle, George W Norris, M. D., Henry C. Lea, Charles E. Smith, Franklin B. Gowen, J. DickinsonLogan, M. D., J. B. Lippincott & Co. Isaac Norris, John Jay Smith, E. W. Clak & Co., Eli K. Price, John A. Brown, Lawrence S. Pepper, M. D., Isaac Lea, George W. Childs, Wm. M. Baird, John Farnum, John T. Lewis, John J. Thompson, Thomas Sparks, Charles Yarnell, Aubrey H. Smith, Evan Randolph, Charles H. Hutchinson, Ferdinand J. Dreer, E. C. Knight, William Struthers, Charles J. Peterson, George B. Wood, M. D., J. Francis Fisher, John S. Newbold, E. K. Ashton, M. D., Frederick D. Stone, John A. McAlister, B. H. Coates, M. D., William J. Horstman, A. Campbell, William T. Carter, Furman Sheppard, J. D. Sargeant, E. Spencer Miller, Henry C. Townsend, James L. Claghorn, John O. James. David S. Brown, Samuel Chew, George W. Biddle, Charles M. Morris, William P. Cresson, John Clayton, Samuel L. Smedley, John McAllster, Jr., Lewis A. Scott, Henry H. Bingham, Morton McMichael, Edmund Smith, Charles J. Lukens, Townsend Ward, Israel Pemberton, and Admiral James L. Lardner.

—A drunken man was recently drowned in a gutter in Syracuse. The water was six inches deep, and he was frozen fast.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Salt as a Fertilizer—Ashes for Orchard Trees—How to Teach Horses—Hints for the Household, &c.

SALINE FERTILIZERS.

A market gardener of Lake county, Ill., says that he has the most remarkable success in the use of salt upon his tomato plants. He applies it at various times during the season, and in every case its effect is marked in the increased growth of both fruit and plant. In some cases he lays the roots of backward plants bare, sprinkles them with a teaspoonful of ordinary barrel salt, and covers with soil. Plants treated in this way take an immediate start, and develop fine fruit.

SALT FOR STOCK.

Prof. James E. Johnson, of Scotland, says that half the saline matter of the blood (57 per cent.) consist of common salt, and as this is partially dissolved every day through the skin and kidneys, the necessity of continued supplies to the healthy body is sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda (one of the ingredients of salt) as a special and indispensible constituent, and so do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of salt, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste. It is better to place salt where stock can have free access to it than to give it occasionally, in small quantities. They will help themselves to what they need, if allowed to do so at pleasure, otherwise when they become salt-hungry, they may take more than is wholesome.

ASHES FOR ORCHARDS.

E. G. in the N. E. Farmer, says: Having lived on a number of different farms in this section of the country, and finding on them old and apparent useless apple trees, it became a matter of no little importance to devise some method by which they could be brought into bearing condition, and thus pay for the use of land they occupy. After trying various experiments, I took a bushel of leached ashes and spread it under two trees. To my great surprise, the next year those two trees weer loaded with fruit fair to look upon and delicious to taste. Repeated applications of wood ashes around apple trees that had previously borne but little fruit and that of an inferior quality, had lead me to conclude that no investment of so small an outlay would so richly reward the farmer for his labor as the one here brought to the notice of your readers.

TO TEACH HORSES TO STAND.

Take your horse on the barn floor and throw a strap over his back and fasten it to his right fore foot; lead him along and say "whoa," at the same time pull down the strap, which throws him on three feet, and makes him stop suddenly. This is the best way known to teach whoa, though you can put on the war bridle, and say, whoa, and give him a sharp jerk that will stop him about as quick at the strap to his foot. Then put him in harness, with the foot strap, as directed under the head of "training to the harness," and drive him up to the door. The moment he attempts to move, take his foot and say, whoa. Get in your carriage and get out again; rattle the thills, make all the noise getting in and out you can; give him to understand, by snatching his foot each time he moves, that he must stand until you tell him to go; and after a few times you can put the whole family in the carriage and he won't stir out of his tracks.

RULES FOR PAINTING.

Let the groundwork be carefully prepared and dry. See that the colors are well ground and duly mixed. Do not mix much more nor much less paint than you think will be necessary for the present work. Keep the paint well mixed before using. See that the paint is neither too thick to work well, nor too thin to cover properly, and apply it evenly. Do not apply a succeeding coat before the first one is dry. Do not use a lighter color over a darker. Do not add dryers to colors long before using. Use just as little dryers as will do the work. Do not overcharge the brush with paint. Begin with the highest part of your work and proceed downward.

TERMINOLOGY OF A VINE.

Dr. Warder from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of Terminology of the Vine, reported to a recent session of the Illinois Horticultural Society, as follows: "The stem is the main upright support. Arm—A branch of the stem trained horizontally as on a trellis. Shoot—Green wood, as fruit shoots, young canes, and suckers. Tendril—A twining support. Cane—A ripe shoot from the stem, an arm or lateral. Spur—A cane or lateral cut short, say to one, two, or more eyes or buds. Joint or node—An enlarged part of the cane, whence comes the buds, leaves and tendrils. Internode—Between the joints." A valuable lesson to young horticulturists.

TO MAKE APPLE SNOW.

Stew some fine flavored sour apples tender, sweeten to taste, strain them through a fine wire seive, and break into one pint of strained apple the white of an egg; whisk the apple and egg very briskly, till quite stiff, and it will be as white as snow: eaten with a nice boiled custard it makes a very desirable dessert. Season with a very little nutmeg and cinnamon, add a little butter, and bake in good pastry; and you will have a very good apple pie.

TO MAKE PORK PIE.

Prepare some pastry and line a deep dish; fill the dish nearly full with sliced apples, cut some salt pork in thin narrow strips; lay considerable over the apples, sweeten with molasses, spice to suit the taste (I prefer cinnamon,) add a little water, then put on a thick crust, and fill up with apples; lay on another laying of pork, sweeten, spice, and water as before; cover with a good thick crust; bake from three to three and a half hours in a moderate oven, or in a brick oven over night.

VARIETIES.

—By Executive appointment Massachusetts will fast on Thursday, April 6.

—The Richmond Courts admitted their first negro lawyer to practice last week.

—At Chicago it is fashionable to say: "How well Mrs.——is dressed. The first time she has been out since her divorce, too."

—George Francis Train has come to grief in Chicago. He was arrested there on Friday, at the suit of a bill-poster, for an old debt, and lodged in prison.

—Missouri laments the fact that its State prison, with 700 able-bodied convicts, has in the last three years cost $231,000 more than it has earned.

—Members of a congregation in Massachusetts are very unhappy because the man who frescoed their new church has made all the little angels club-footed.

—Chicago has made arrangements for a grand hog fair, with prizes for boars, sows, shoats, pigs and roasters to be held in September next.

—They now have a "brick famine" in New York, the boatmen on the Hudson river brick barges having struck for higher wages and prevented any shipments of bricks to New York city.

—A gentleman who was there writes to a New York paper that on the voyage of the Tennessee, the band played the Star Spangled Banner every night, the Commission played whist, and the correspondents played h—ll generally.

—The pet bear of an Ohio man hugged his little boy to death. The fond father refused to kill the beast, but finally, after much urging, did consent to put him up to be shot for at the rate of one hundred dollars.

—A companion to the song "Oh, give me back but yesterday," is soon to be issued. It is to be called, "Oh, could you spare to-morrow." This will soon be followed by "You haven't got such a thing as next week about you, have you?"

—A young lawyer in Danbury, Conn., has brought a suit for slander against a young lady visiting there, laying his damages at ten thousand dollars, and a young navy officer has promptly become her bail to the required amount.

—The coal troubles reminded us of an old story: Scene, Boston; time, morning, "Is it cold, Billy?" "Werry cold, father." "Is the gutters froze, Billy?" "Werry hard, father." "Dear, dear! Put up the coal two-pence a pail. Billy. God help the poor!

—A Springfield woman bought a lot of nice-looking towels at auction, for ten cents each. When she got home she washed them in order to get the sizing out, and succeeded admirably; but, unfortunately, the pulp of the paper, of which they were made, washed out too.

—The mean man has gone to Selma, Ala., and has been calling upon washwomen, representing that he is authorized to contract for the washing of 500 soldiers, to arrive in the city in a few days, and engaging each one to do a portion of it. From each he demanded fifty cents for his trouble, and they all paid him.

—A man named Butler having been commissioned as major-general of the Florida militia, the Legislature of the State, both houses concurring, unanimously passed an act changing his baptismal name to Benjamin F., and making an appropriation of 25 cents to provide him with a set of pewter spoons.

—A gentlemen whose custom it was to entertain very often a circle of friends, observed that one of them was in the habit of eating something before grace was asked, and determined to cure him. Upon the repetition of the offence, he said: "For what we are about to receive, and for what James Taylor has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."

—A woman in Wayne county, Indiana, applied for a divorce at the February term of the circuit court. On the trial of the cause both parties manifested the most bitter feeling, and about two days of the time of the court was consumed in the trial of the case. The parties were re-married just two weeks from the time they were divorced, and are now living together.

—Capt. Hall is preparing for his final attempt to pluck the heart out of the mystery of the North Pole. His vessel is to be fitted with all the appliances that experience approves; and it is understood that Dr. David Walker, companion of Capt. McClintock on his voyage on the Fox, in search of Franklin, will accompany Capt. Hall; in charge of the scientific department.

—Major Fickland, of Charlottesville, Va., met with a sudden death on Friday evening last, in Georgetown, D. C., at the residence of Captain Sawyer, who lives at the Poe mansion, on Bridge street. Major Fickland has been the guest of Captain S. for some days, and on Wednesday last a fine rock fish was served up for dinner, of which the Major partook, and in so doing swallowed a bone of the fish, which he was unable to clear from his throat, and produced hamorrhage, internally from which he died.

—There were 634,345 French prisoners in Germany, Switzerland and Belgium at the conclusion of peace, and twenty-three great battles and fifty-one important fights were fought during the whole war. Of selges there were twenty-five. Number of dead on both sides about one hundred thousand men, besides [illegible] two hundred thousand wounded. The bloodiest battles were fought at Mars la Tour and Gravelotte. The former is, next to Eilau and Borodino the bloodiest day of this century.

—A pleasant writer in a California paper describes a recent encounter in San Francisco thus. "The Chinese had a pitched battle on Jackson street, in the rear of their theatre, this afternoon. A party commenced fighting in the arena at the rear of the theatre—what about nobody knows—and used iron bars and other sedatives freely. Meantime another party scaled the block of buildings on the other side of the arena, and breaking off the chimneys, obtained a supply of bricks, which they hurled in a perfect hailstorm upon the heads of the belligerents below. The effect was striking. At the conclusion of the engagement the police captured four, and locked them up on the charge of assault to murder."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Monday March 13, 1871.

THE *Gazette* magnanimously admits that the Democrats are not *entirely* to blame for the Ku Klux outrages in the South, but that a share of the responsibility rest upon Radical shoulders. We are glad to see even a glimmer of reason on the part of the *Gazette* in relation to the Ku Klux question. It gives us hope that its optics will be still more widely opened, and that it will discover the true state of the case,—that there is no responsibility whatever attaches to the Democracy, but that it all rests upon the Radical leaders and their dupes.

A NEW WAY TO DO IT.

It has quite recently transpired that certain parties anxious to have an American registry for their vessels, have struck upon the expedient of taking out registration under the government of San Domingo, in the full expectation of having them Americanized with the other real and personal property of the inhabitants of that island, when it becomes a part of the United States. Providing the annexation scheme is carried into effect, this course will prove an ingenius and successful way of circumventing the insane policy of Congress respecting the exclusive registry laws; but we incline to the belief that the expectations of these ingenious foreigners entertain of becoming American shipowners will be sadly disappointed. Their pleasing delusion, however, is likely to give Dominica a merchant marine, which will so increase her importance as to justify the hope that her government will, at some future time, return the compliment now paid them by the administration, with an offer to annex the United States.

VICTOR HUGO.

This gentleman, who so unceremoniously left the French Assembly, on Wednesday, is now in his sixty-ninth year, and was born in Besancon in 1802. He ranks among the most renowned novelists and writers in France, and is the son of a novelist and writer, JOSEPH LEOPOLD SIGISBERT HUGO, who died in 1828. His mother, Md'lle SOPHIE TREBUCHET, was a royalist and a native of Vendee. In early life, VICTOR HUGO imbibed his mother's political notions, but discarded them in after years.

His first poem, "On the Advantages of Study," attracted favorable attention to him, and obtained him honorable mention in the Academy of France. This was written in 1817, when he was only fifteen years old. During the year 1818 he received prizes for several royalist odes, and was married to Md'lle FOUCHER in 1822. He soon became prominent as a writer. At this period the *literati* of France were arrayed in in two hostile schools;—the Classic and the Romantic. Of the latter, which was composed almost exclusively of young men, HUGO soon became the recognized head. He wrote numerous dramas about the years 1830—31.

In 1841 he was admitted to the French Academy, and was raised to the rank of peer in 1845. At the revolution of 1848, he gave his warmest adhesion to the Republic, and was elected by the voters of Paris to the Constituent Assembly. He soon became the antagonist of CAVAIGNAC, and in 1849 joined the party of advanced Democrats, and soon became their orator and leader. He opposed the *coup d' etat* on the 2nd of December 1851, for which he was banished by NAPOLEON III. from the Empire, retiring to the Isle of Guernsey, where his residence has since been fixed, notwithstanding his temporary residence in Paris. During his exile he published a number of works, among them in 1852, "NAPOLEON the Little." He from time to time, during the late war, appeared prominently upon the stage.

As a statesman he is very much below the average ability, being generally impetuous and visionary.

COULDN'T HELP STEALING.

The Committee of Investigation having in charge the mismanagement and corrupt practice of the Custom House in New York, report that Collector MURPHY is not to blame for the evils discovered, but the odium must be laid to the system which is a legacy handed down by the Democracy. For eleven years the Custom House of that city has been in the charge of Radicals, as well as Congress, which had the power to change the system if any thing wrong had fastened upon it, but nothing of the kind has heretofore been alleged. If incompetent men or thieves, are appointed to office it won't do to claim like the kleptomaniaist that they couldn't help it. When the Democracy had charge of the customs at New York there was no corruption charged. High toned, honorable and intelligent gentlemen were selected, who did not accept the position for the sake of plunder nor administer the office for the benefit of pets or pimps of the President or members of Congress. What a humiliating confession to make to the world, that the laws governing the collection of duties are of such a nature that corrupt practices are inevitable, and instead of attempting to reform them, claim exemption from punishment on the ground of their being a legacy from the Democracy.

GERMANY AND THE FUTURE.

There are very many reasons to induce the belief that the forthcoming circular of Count BISMARCK will be a review full of caustic and pungent thursts at those nations of Europe, who during the late war, were either absolutely neutral or leaned toward France.

The successes won by the German people under the leaderships of BISMARCK makes them the most triumphant people and him the most triumphant politician of modern times. The strongest ambition is that which is inspired by complete and unequivocal success; and since France has been so seriously humbled, there remains but one other power in Europe worthy the attention of Germany, and that is Great Britain. At present it would seem that the statesmen who rule her destinies were specially designed to accelerate her political decline.

Germany and Prussia are natural allies, but how long they may continue without a jealous feeling springing up between them, is not easily determined. The star of empire for Russia has always traveled eastward and England's finest jewels lay in that direction. Her position is not an enviable one, and it remains to be seen whether she can afford to sustain doubtful relations with America, and respond with spirit to BISMARCK. It is not to be presumed that Germany, under the lead of BISMARCK will stop short of the inevitable lines of history, but, that crowned with success, she will still further attempt the modification of the political map of Europe. She may accomplish changes but little dreamed of or wished for by her own premier.

SUMNER.

The boastful and imperious SUMNER is about to have returned to his lips, the chalice of humiliation, by being thrust from the chairmanship of the Committee of Foreign relations, to make room for MORTON, of Indiana. When the little giant STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS wa dethroned from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territorries, which he had filled with such distinguished ability for so many years, it was a source of gratification to SUMNER, then of a minority in the Senate. The head and front of DOUGLAS offending was, indipendent utterance against the policy of the Executive. SUMNER will owe his retirement partly to the same cause. There are always sycophants around the President to do his bidding and join the cry against any man who choses to cross his path. At the present moment two men have fastened upon the obstinate but weak GRANT who will endeavor by every means to clear the path of opposition to themselves, or Radical rule under their direction. These men are BUTLER and MORTON whom moral and physical defects point them out ss singularly adapted for devilish work. They are plotting the downfall of SUMNER and will effect it in time to carry through the San Domingo annexation scheme and pave the way for the Presidential race in 1872, which will, if they can effect it, place GRANT's head in their basket. Poor SUMNER, like the inventor of the guillotine, you fall by the weapons sharpened for others. After years of unstinted denunciation of all who did not square their political notions by yours; after building up a system of intolerance and revenge towards one half the people of your native land, you find at last that those you have taught, and who have acted under your inspiration, determined to make you an example of your doctrine, because you have dared in your insolent, bullying career, to turn for once upon your followers, and ceased for the moment to denounce Democrats. Pure patriots like BUTLER and MORTON will not submit to any such nonsense, nor permit Mr. SUMNER, big as he thinks himself, to hesitate about endorsing every scheme they think will advance their own interests or the continued rule of the party.

THE OUTRAGE COMMITTEE.

The Outrage Committee has submitted a report in which the attempt is made to make party capital. The wind is taken out of the Radical sails, however, by the minority report of Messrs. BLAIR and BAYARD, who give the public an idea of the influences brought to bear, and the character of the evidence offered before the Committee.

After a full review of the North Carolina case they pointedly say, if aggressive laws are to be enacted, let all disguise be cast off and the true reason avowed. It will not be less violent or wrong, but it will be less hypocritical and more manly. To any fair minded man we confidently commit the proofs contained in the testimony now presented by the committee, and aver that in such wrongs as have been inflicted upon our unfortunate and crushed people by the rulers placed over them, not by their own consent, but by the exercise of despotic powers by the Congress of the United States, no example of equal submissiveness and patient endurance can be found in history as is now presented by the people of the State of North Carolina. This is the truth in a nutshell, that HOLDEN and his official supporters have failed to maintain themselves by any means, foul as well as fair, in their State. They have appealed to popular elections and have been rejected with something near to unanimity by every taxpayer in the State, and now Congress is asked to step in and force North Carolina down again under the feet of her Radical masters, and we fear that Congress will attempt to do this unwise and wicked thing. Will the people of the North, free as yet, see this thing done and sustain its promoters? We hope not, we pray not. When will the men now in power learn the truth of what the great statesman of our country said so wisely and well, when similar attempts were made to govern British India? It is the nature of tyranny and repacity never to learn moderation from the ill success of first oppressions; on the contrary all men are thinking highly of the methods dictated by their nature, attribute the frustration of their desires to the want of sufficient vigor, and then they redouble the efforts of their impatient cruelty which are producing, as they must produce, new disappointments; they grow irate against the objects of their rapacity, and then vague fury and malice implacable, because unprovoked, recruiting and reinforcing their avarice, their vices are no longer human. From cruel men they are transformed into savage beasts, with no other vestiges of reason left but what serves to furnish the incentives and refinements of ferocious subtlety for purposes of which beasts are incapable, and at which fiends would blush.

There is only one hope for the Radical party in the future, and that is to keep up the idea of a civil war. Without that idea the party goes out of power at once, hence, the perjuries and villainies allowed before this "outrage committee."

SENATOR SUMNER.

The breach between President GRANT and Senator SUMNER is now complete. It has been GRANT's ambition to remove SUMNER from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This feat has been accomplished, and then comes the end. The only parallel instance is that of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS in 1858, when he was removed from the Committee on Territories. The Democratic party fully understand Mr. BUCHANAN's great error in removing Mr. DOUGLAS from the leading Senatorial committee. It was a personal quarrel between Mr. DOUGLAS and President BUCHANAN that brought about the removal of Mr. DOUGLAS. The result of that quarrel is before the world—it crushed the Democratic party for the time being, and permitted a sectional party to go into power, which imposed a terrible internecine strife upon us.

Our cotemporary of the *World* in speaking of this matter, and the similarity and dissimilarity of cases, says that the case of Senator DOOLITTLE, four years ago, is by no means a parallel to this of Senator SUMNER. Mr. DOOLITTLE destroyed himself without weakening the Republican party. The reason was, that the quarrel in which he engaged was a quarrel which brought him into conflict with the fundamental ideas of the party at a time when those ideas were still in the ascendant. The SUMNER quarrel, on the contrary, relates to an issue which has no connection with distinctive Republican principles, and is entirely outside the old party creed. The important fact is, that the Republican party has split and divided on a question having no connection with the issues on which the party was founded and has been kept in existence. That is to say, those issues are no longer regarded as paramount by the party which has heretofore made them its shibboleth. They are eclipsed by an extraneous question; a question which has no relation to Southern reconstruction, negro suffrage, the new constitutional amendments, or anything on which political parties have, of late, been divided. If there were any vitality in the old questions, the Santo Domingo matter could not thus overtop them and throw them into the background. They are stamped as "dead issues" by the Republican party itself, when that party subordimtes them, in the face of the whole country, to the acquisition of one-half of an island in the West Indies. Nothing can be clearer than that the politics of the country have passed into a new era. If there were any remaining life in the late issues, a schism could not have arisn in the Republican party on a question having no connection with its fundanental principles. Those principles have no longer any binding force to hold the party together; it divides and disntegrates on a question for which the party would not have cared a straw if General GRANT had not chosen to make i his pet hobby.

The Republican party is no longer a party of ideas and principles, but the personal party of President GRANT, held together by "the cohesive force of public plunder." Of all the men now in public life, Mr. SUMNER has done most to build up and consolidate the Republican party. And now, at the dictation of a man who never joined the party till he hoped to be its candidate for President, Mr. SUMNER is insulted, humiliated, and turned out of a position for which he is better qualified by knowledge and experience than any other member of the Senate. Evidently, the Republican party lost all its old vitality when a new convert and purchased adherent, like General GRANT, can depose and degrade an old dyed-in-the-wool Republican, like Mr. SUMNER, who was a shining light in the party when ex-Captain GRANT was a drunkard in the gutter without sufficient character or intelligence to concern himself about any kind of politics. When matters come to snch a pass, it is too evident that the administration is supported by a mere personal party, and that the Republican organization is a carcass from which the soul has departed.

Mr. SUMNER is not of a temper to wilt under such an insult. General GRANT will find that there are "blows to take as well as blows to give." The release of Mr. SUMNER from the laborious duties of his responsible chairmanship will give him leisure to attend to the President; and the President being a stupid, vulgar, selfish man whom nobody really respects, and Mr. SUMNER being gifted with uncommon powers of rhetoric and invective, General GRANT is in a fair way to have his portrait taken by an artist who will remorselessly "hold the mirror up to nature." The eminent position and eloquence of the Senator enable him to command the attention of the whole country, and GRANT has no capacity to reply to or parry his attacks. Before, SUMNER gets through roasting him, GRANT will wish the Island of Santo Domingo sunk in the Caribbean Sea.

The thanks of the Democratic party are due to General GRANT for precipitating a disruption of the Republican organization. There are too many Republicans who heartily depise their incompetent, pig-headed President for this quarrel to blow over.

As to Senator SUMNER our opinion is the same that it was years ago. He is a dangerous man full of political guile; but the question is can GRANT afford to insult him?

The one redeeming trait in SUMNER's character is that he was never charged with a job, while all men admitted that he had ability. His deposition and the putting of Gov. CAMERON in his place leaves only one impression—to wit, that there is to be a great job consummated CAMERON has no ability. No one thinks that he has, but all admit that he is able to carry through a "job." For that reason he was put in his present position because SUMNER had the hardihood to defy the party lash, and tell a part o truth about the President's San Domingo policy. The end is not yet by considerable.

WE are afraid that the *Tribune* has fallen from grace when it says that it is but seldom that the workman in any profession or trade can submit as succinct and definite an account of his business and receipts as is given lately by a lady evangelist. She informs us that in her labors for the cause of Christ she has preached 341 times, lectured 13 times, held 296 prayer-meetings, and stood up in praying, preaching and talking 1,421 hours. Two thousand two hundred and twenty-five persons have presented themselves at the altar for prayers, and 1,500 joined the church. Her charges were cheap enough; for the first three months, 71¼ cents per hour; the next five, $1 02½; after that about $2 per hour. This appears to us very reasonable. Striking the average at about $1 25 per hour, it would bring the expense of each converted soul to about $1 37½. We look with interest upon the path laid out for her successor by this pioneer "lady evangelist." We are glad that she recognized her value in three months, and promptly raised her price; though, as like CHADBAND, she had might ily to wrestle and struggle and combat to show the unregenerated world the moon of moons and lamp of lamps, the light of "Tereroth," thirty-one and a quarter per hour was a very slight increase to make. In her second advance she had apsparently a more realizing sense of the pecuniary value of the holy fire upon her lips. She regarded it as Sir TOBY did the skill of his legs in a galliard. Why are these things hidden?" quoth he. "Wherefore have these gifts a curtain before them? It is a world to hide virtues in?" Assuredly it is not. We therefore give this lady evangelist the benefit of whatever praise in the churches this notice may bring her. If any old-fashioned Christain may object to her making her mission and its results so personal a matter, they must remember that she has probably considered the wisdom of DOGDERRY'S advice: "GOD'S a good man; but an two men ride a horse, one must ride behind.

HORACE GREELEY, the great American farmer, at a recent Joint High Commission dinner, told the JOHN BULLS what we knew about farming, in verse. The following are the opening stanzas:

Mr. Finney had a turnip.
And it grew behind the barn;
And it grew and it grew,
And it never did any harm.

And it grew and it grew
Till it began to discompose;
Then Mrs. Finney took it
And put it in the pot.

THE Rothschilds are said to have lost from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 by the result of the Franco-German war. They all believed at first that the French would be victorious; but two weeks after the Germans had crossed the Rhine, they saw their mistake, and made new investments which prevented them from losing thrice as much as they would have done had they not corrected their blunder in good season.

GRANT is asking Congress for delay to enable him to precipitate a Ku-Klux-Klan sensation on the country. BUTLER, who is to manage the House part of the coming spectacular, has been working hard to help the President to the end that he may send a special message to the two Houses on the condition of the South. It will be a rehash of the statements contained in a speech delivered on the floor of the House by Representative BUCK of Alabama, on the 14th of February last. The President is in a terrible rage about the Ku-Klux-Klan operations. Attorney General AKERMAN, who is interested in having the "carpet-baggers" succeed all over the South, has peppered the message with his rhetoric. Those who have talked with the President say he will threaten the South with the severest punishment. The message is ready. The delay asked for is to enable the troops recently ordered from the Western and Northern posts to the Southern States to reach their several places of destination. BUTLER's bill will authorize GRANT to carry the bayonet with the ballot. This is the beginning of the despotism predicted by the Hon. FRANK P. BLAIR in 1868, if GRANT was elected President. Let us have peace.

NEGROES AND CARPET-BAGGERS.

Last Hours of the Radical Legislature of Louisiana—A Horrible Drunken Orgie Closed with Burlesque Religious Services—Practical Results of Radicalism in the South.

[From the New Orleans Times, March 3.]

Any one who in days past, has been an observer of the dignified proceedings of the Legislature of Louisiana, who could have been present last night during the closing hours of that body, might have imagined that by some magic influence he had been transported to the scene of some jolly carousal on the borders of Abyssinia or Dahomey.

RIOTING.

The House proceeded to business, and for a few minutes there was comparative quiet. But soon a discontented cabal, which had been disappointed in certain pet schemes, and wished to stave off all other business, raised another general row, and for the space of ten minutes there was such a howling and wild uproar as only the inmates of Bedlam can ever know. A concert of wolves, or the caterwauling of a troupe of angry mousers, would most aptly typify the scene. One gentleman becoming more excited than seemed necessary, the Speaker very politely requested him

"NOT TO TEAR HIS BREECHES."

Amid the unparalled confusion and hubbub that ever and anon prevailed, the Speaker, Mr. CARTER, a quiet young man from Cameron parish, stood puffing his fragrant Havana, and beating the devil's tatto on the table before him. He seemed fully aware of the important provisions of all the bills proposed, and whenever the ayes and nose were called, he invariably decided that the needed provisions was carried. Sometimes the noes were louder and more obstreperous than the ayes, but Carter knew a thing or two, and always decided,

"THE AYES HAVE IT."

That was the way to do it, and the only way under the circumstances. The Speaker at one time remarked, "The noise is so great I can't hear," and, with a pleasant *equivoque*, continued, "I am partially deaf, and have but one ear, but it would take forty ears to hear all your motions." About 10:30 o'clock many of the members and a goodly crowd of the lobbyites had punished their regular quart benzine, and the yelling became intensified. Howls, whoops.

SCREECHES AND CAT-CALLS

Swelled upon the agitated air, as if a thousand devils had been let loose, and each vied with the other in keeping up the hideous chorus. The prolonged and deafening cries or calls for the yeas and nays were absolutely stunning. The thing ended in a riot—several negroes got into

A SCUFFLE ON THE SPEAKER'S STAND.

They grasped each other with that fraternal and awkward hug peculiar to the bear tribe, chairs and tables were overturned, inkstands rolled and rattled across the floor, and tables and paper was strewn about the hall in most admired confusion. In the midst of this a shrill, piping voice announced somewhere in the scrimmage that the Senate had adjourned *sine die*, which announcement was received with derisive yells and cries of

"YOU KNOW HOW IT IS YOURSELF,"

"How are your poor feet," "Bully boy with a glass eye," &c. The Senate, it was understood in the lobby, had fizzled out like a gorged anaconda surfeited with a hearty meal, and now its members and attaches poured into the House to witness its death throes and add to the confusion, which had taken the shape of a

DAHOMIAN ORGIE

And only lacking the cooking man of make the semblance complete. It was evident that "fire-water" had gained the supremacy, and now ruled the roast. As early as nine o'clock the members, white and black, could have been seen dodging out of the hall in search of refreshments; but at this witching hour the

WHISKY BEGAN TO FLOW

In delicate streamlets. Anon it flowed in rivers, and then swelled in torrents that confused the brain and made the tongue voluble. Members left their seats and crowded the aisles, and the mixture of colors became so promiscuous as to have puzzled the most expert adapter of the hues most appropriate to boquets of this character. The noise increased with the flow of strong drinks, and as scores of voices rose each above the other, the din became

A HIDEOUS BABEL,

Exceeding anything known in the heaven above or the earth beneath. The crowd boiled and seethed like potatoes in a pot, or as the hell broth in the dance of witches, as described in Macbech:

Double, double, toil and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble.

Not Hecate and her skinny attendants could have brewed more infernal mixture. Further business was impossible, and the time for adjournment having now clearly arrived, a venerable colored chaplain, amid the din and row, was called upon for

A BENEDICTION.

At its conclusion, the throng disintegrated, pouring out into the street, a motley, yelling mass, redolent of the fumes of gin, tobacco, and Bouquet d' Afrique. A lame nigger then stumped around the empty halls, putting out the lights. A yellow cur dog, that during the din had quietly slept in the corner, ran yelping down the stairway. A predatory tom cat on the roof set up a dismal caterwaul, and as it died away shuddering on the midnight air, the last faint trace of the Legislature of '71 vanished into fœtid oblivion. Pah!

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

Special to the Pittsburgh POST.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1871.

Senate

PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

In the absence of the Vice President, on motion of Mr. Sumner, Mr. Anthony was unanimously chosen President pro tem of the Senate, and the Secretary was ordered to communicate the fact to the President of the United States and the House of Representatives. An ajournment until Monday was defeated by a tie vote.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. HOWE then asked the unanimous consent of the Senate to proceed to the election of standing committees of the Senate.

Mr. WILSON objected.

The CHAIR (Mr. Anthony) ruled that the motion related to the organization of the Senate. It was a question of privilege, and therefore did not require the unanimous consent.

Mr. HOWE moved to proceed to the election of the committees, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOWE then moved to suspend the thirty-fifth rule of the Senate, requiring the election of standing committees to be by ballot.

Mr. WILSON objected to the suspension of the rules.

Mr. HOWE said the usual method of electing the Committees was by suspension of the rule, but that any member had a right to insist that the election should be by ballot, though that would subject the Senate to the trouble of preparing ballots.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that the ballot must be taken if any member insisted upon it.

Mr. CONKLING called for the reading of the Thirty-fifth rule, which was read by the Secretary.

Mr. HOWE then moved that the Senate proceed by ballot to elect the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, whereupon Mr. Wilson withdrew his objection, and Mr. Howe withdrew his motion, just made, and submitted a resolution with a list of standing Commitees determined upon by the Republican caucus. The list has been published.

The vacancy for a Democrat upon the Committee on Manufactures was filled by Mr. Blair.

Mr. DAWES, of West Virginia, was assigned to the Committees on Agriculture, Revolutionary Claims and Engrossed Bills.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to postpone the further consideration of the committees until to-morrow.

Mr. SUMNER—Before that motion is put I wish my friend Mr. Schurz would allow me to make another motion in the nature of a suggestion.

Mr. SCHURZ withdrew his motion, and Mr. Sumner proceeded. I ask that my name be eliminated from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I observe that I am placed at the head of that important committee, and I most respectfully ask to be excused from serving. I presume it is better for me, before the Senate act on the report, to have that amendment made. I therefore ask that the report be amended by striking my name from the committee.

Mr. SHERMAN said, if after the Committees were organized, any senator insisted upon being relieved from service on the committee, the Senate would as a matter of course grant the request, but if was unusual to allow such request before the committees were agreed upon as a whole by the Senate. He would vote to excuse the senator from Massachussetts, but he hoped that that senator would defer his motion until a vote on the pending question was taken.

Mr. SUMNER replied that in proposing to amend the proposition, he was exercising a very ordinary and reasonable right. He declined to withdraw it, but proceeded to advocate it, as not only in order, but eminently proper. He held that the Senate should know before acting upon the report, if the senator was not disposed to accept the place designed. He would say to the senator from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman) that after twenty years servace in the chamber, he (Sumner) had a right to expect that his associates would not impose upon him a new class of duties, when he expressly stated that they were not welcome to him.

The Chair declared Mr. Sherman's motion to be in order, bua that in regard to the practice of the Senate, the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Sherman, was correct in his statement.

Mr. SUMNER replied that as to the practice, there had been no occasion heretofore for such a motion.

Mr. Sumner's motion was then agreed to without discussion.

Mr. SCHURZ then renewed his motion to postpone.

Mr. WILSON urged its adoption as affording an opportunity of rectifying any error that may have occurred in forming the Committees.

A vote by division on Mr. Schurz's motion resulted in twenty-one Senators rising in the affirmative, and twenty-nine in the negative. Not agreed to.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution, Mr. SCHURZ explained the reasons for which he moved the postponement. He said it was well known in the country that there were certain disagreements with regard to the appointment of these committees now submitted to the Senate, and his motion was made with the intention of trying a last chance to reconcile these disagreements and to prevent the possible excitement that might grow out of it. This last chance had been denied, and the resolution of Mr. Howe was now before the Senate for debate. It would be noticed that in that resolution a change of some importance had been made in the important Committee on Foreign Relations. The late chairman, the Senator from Mass., Mr. Sumner, was his personal friend, and while bound to him by intimate personal relations, he, Schurz, could say at the same time that were those personal relations otherwise than friendly, his judgment on the question would not be altered. He thought he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the Senate, and he would go further and say that he spoke the unanimous sentiment of the country, when he asserted that the duties devolving on the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, had been fulfilled by the Senator from Massachusetts with great credit to himself and the committee, and with general satisfaction to the country. That gentleman was looked upon in the Senate as the member of the Senate who by study and training was most eminently fitted to fill just that position, above all others. The resolution substituted in the place of that Senator, the Senator from Pennsylvania, not now in his seat,

Mr. Cameron whose profound studies of International law and experience, especially in diplomatic service, fitted him for the place and with whom at their head, the Committee would in the heighest degree enjoy the confidence of the country, but he Schurz, was free to say that that gentleman was not so vastly superior to the Senator from Massachusetts, that his appointment would for a moment be entertained on that account. It was evident there was something else. When a movement was made to degrade an eminent member of the Senate, it was but just to that member and to the whole country, that the real reasons for which such a change was proposed, should be laid bare to the public gaze. He would therefore ask the Senator who had introduced the resolution, (Mr. Howe) what were the reasons why such a change was made?

House.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution increasing the number of members of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to nine, and including within its jurisdiction, all public buildings being constructed by the government. Adopted.

Mr. CONGER introduced a joint resolution, construing the Internal Revenue act of July 14, 1870, so as to provide for the admission of animals, specially imported for breeding purposes, free of duty, from the Dominion of Canada. Passed.

Mr. HILL introduced bills to abolish the franking privilege and repeal of the Revenue Tax. Referred.

Mr. MOREY offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five members on the subject of the construction and maintenance of a complete and effective system of levees on the Mississippi iver, wi h authority to sit during the recess.

Mr. DAWES objected to the last clause of the resolution.

Mr. MOREY explained that the committee would sit without any expense to the government.

Mr. DAWES remarked that in that case it would be a select committee. [Laughter.]

The resolution was modified so as to provide that there should be no expense to the government in connection with the committee, and as so modified it was adopted.

Mr. FINKLINBURG introduced bills to authorize and regulate the construction of bridges across the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers, and to amend the act regulating the carriage of passengers by steamships. Referred.

A DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES introduced a deficiency bill, appropriating $141,555 and proceeded to explain how it became necessary. The first item to pay additional clerks in the pension office, was necessitated by the bill of last session, granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. The next item was for a deficiency of $5,000 in the contingent fund of the House. The necessity of that arose from the fact that since the last appropriation of $15,000 for that fund, $10,000 had been paid out under the resolution of the House to contestants of seats, making the gross sum $114,374 paid, from time to time during the last Congress, to persons whom the House had decided had no right to a dollar of it. The item of $6,000 for Scheldt dues, was the difference in the value of gold and paper money, on the amount stipulated in the treaty. Another item was for the salary of an officer created about two months ago, and not provided for in the general Appropriation bill.

Mr. COX suggested that the House should make allowance, not only for pecuniary deficiencies, but for moral and mental, and other deficiencies in the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DAWES retorted that if Mr. Cox were able to understand plain English, he would not have been at any loss to know why the deficiencies provided for in the bill had occurred. To an ordinary comprehension the matter was sufficiently plain.

Mr. COX replied that to an ordinary comprehension, deficiency bills were entirely wrong in principle and in detail, and that somebody ought to challenge them.

Mr. NIBLACK recognized the duty of the opposition to be to oppose everything that needed opposition, but he thought good taste, as well as success in the enterprise itself, should perhaps suggest some discrimination.

Mr. COX—How does the gentleman know what the bill contains, until we challenge it?

Mr. NIBLACK—I know all abot it.

Mr. COX—Why did you not say so?

Mr. NIBLACK—Because you got the start of me. (Laughter.)

Mr. TAFFE offered an amendment, adding an item of $25,000 for a Postoffice building at Omaha, Nebraska. Adopted. The bill then passed.

LEGISLATURE.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, March 9, 1871.

Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial for a general disarmament throughout the world, and a repeal of the war clauses of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. SUMNER introduced his bill of last session supplementary to the civil rights act, intended to secure equal rights to colored people in all public conveyances, places of amusement, churches, benevolent and other institutions, &c. He gave notice that he would press the bill to a vote.

On motion of Mr. KELLOGG Rev. J. P. Newman was unanimously elected Chaplain of the Senate for the Forty-second Congress.

House.

ANOTHER ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Mr. SHELLABARGER introduced a bill providing that in all cases of insurrection or objection to law, either of the United States or any State or Territory, by a combination too powerful to be suppressed by ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and in all cases where the constitutional authorities of any State or Territory shall fail or refuse to execute the laws thereof, as to secure to all persons the protection of laws, it shall be lawful for the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to suppress such combinations, and to execute the laws, even though the Legislature and Executive of such State may not call for such forces. Referred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. McCREERY offered a resolution against paying compensation to contestants for seats who may be declared by the House not entitled to them, but that the House may allow them actual expenses.

Mr. BUFFINGTON offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to make a survey of the harbor of Duxbury, Massachusetts, with a view to increasing its facilities for commerce. Adopted.

Mr. MERCUR introduced a bill for the apportionment of Representatives to Congress among the several States, according to the ninth census. Referred.

The House then adjourned at half-past four o'clock.

Special Dispatch to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, March, 9, 1871.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CONNELL introduced a bill authorizing savings institutions and trust companies to purchase the bonds of the American Steamship Company. Passed.

Mr. RUTAN called up his bill authorizing the courts to incorporate mutual fire insurance companies, without fifty thousand dollars capital, as required by general law. Passed.

The public printing bill was made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

The bill conferring additional powers on the Pittsburgh Bridge Company passed, and was sent to the Governor for his approval.

Mr. RUTAN called up his bill extending to Washington county the act for the enlargement of cemeteries. Passed.

Mr. ANDERSON called up the bill just messaged from the House for the extension of the Pittsburgh Water Works, which passed and went to the Governor for approval.

Ad journed till Tuesday.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. WHEELER'S bill regulating coal shipments passed a second reading, and was discussed on its final passage till adjournment. It fixes railroad and canal rates per ton per mile, of twenty-eight feet grade, at fifteen millis, and on more than twenty-eight feet grade, eighteen mills, compelling companies to transport all coal prepared for shipment to market, subject to suits for damages.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. KERR'S bill for the extension of the Pittsburgh Water Works passed.

Mr. WHITE'S Treasury bill, authorizing bids for deposits, passed by 69 to 29, and went to the Senate.

Mr. ROBB called up his bill authorizing the Pittsburgh Fire Marshal to appoint assistants. Passed.

CHICAGO.

Two Men Killed in a Bridge Tunnel—Boy killed by the Careless Handling of a Pistol—Fatal Affray.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, March 11.—Richard Nellett and Peter Fullen, were instantly killed, yesterday, in the bridge tunnal, at Hannibal, Missouri, by the premature explosion of a blast.

A son of Dr. Tapliff, thirteen years of age, residing in Pike county, Illinois, was instantly killed, on Thursday, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a comrade, which he was carelessly handling.

Last night at Busch & Brand's distillery, Martin Schulter, the engineer, got in a quarrel with Christian Vither, when the latter seized a bar of iron and struck Schulter a blow which will probably result in his death. Vither is in jail.

LOCKPORT, N. Y.

Terrible Retribution—A Man Slays His Sister's Alleged Seducer.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 12.—Wm. Bullock, of the firm of Bullock Bros., was shot dead last evening at the corner of Main and Prince streets, in this city, by Arthur F. Pierce. Five shots were fired at Bullock, two of which took effect. Breaking of promises and the betrayal of Pierce's sister are said to have been the causes of the shooting. Pierce belonged to this city, but latterly has resided in Chicago, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. He is now in jail.

MARINE NEWS.

NORFOLK, Va., March 11.—The steamer Albemarle collided on the 9th, with the Brig Montrose, off the Highlands. The brig sank within ten minutes. The crew was saved.

NEW YORK, March 12.—Arrived—Steamers Manhattan from Liverpool, and Cleopatra from Havana.

BREVITIES.

At a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting, held at Camden, New Jersey, on Saturday night, resolutions were adopted, strongly condemning the removal of Sumner from the Committee on Foreign Relations.

C. Kenney Smith, formerly of the Western Union Telegraph, has been appointed Superintendent of the New York City Fire Alarm Telegraph.

A heavy storm prevailed at Mobile, Alabama, on Saturday, lasting five or six hours. The eastern and western portions of the city are completely overflowed, bridges washed away and stores flooded. Loss in bridges and merchandize, over ten thousand dollars.

An Alexandria, Virginia, dispatch of yesterday says: General Swain, a soldier in the war of 1812, and father of Thomas W. Swain, of the Philadelphia *Sunday Republic*, died here to-day, aged eighty years.

Surrogate Hutchings of New York, has decided the celebrated Taylor will case involving over a million of dollars in favor of defendant and admitted the will to probate.

The collections announced to take place in many churches of New York, yesterday, in aid of the French, were in many instances postponed on account of the weather, and those taken were quite small, the largest being about one thousand dollars, at Bishop Potter's, Grace church.

A dispatch from Gardiner, Maine, of the 12th inst., says: The ice in the Kennebec river has broken up and navigation will be resumed this week. This is the earliest event of the kind in this river for nearly a century, March 15th, 1806, being the earliest opening of the river on record.

The association of Humanitarian Pioneers will send on the 25th, from New York, two hundred colonists to Charlotte Harbor, Manatte county, Florida. None are allowed to join the colonists but agriculturalists and mechanics.

TEACH US TO WAIT.

Why are we so impatient of delay,
Longing forever for the time to be?
For thus we live to-morrow in to-day,
Yea, sad to-morrows we may never see.

We are too hasty; are not reconciled
To let kind nature do her work alone;
We plant our seed, and like a foolish child
We dig it up to see if it has grown.

The good that is to be we covet now,
We cannot wait for the appointed hour;
Before the fruit is ripe we shake the bough,
And seize the bud that folds away the flower.

When midnight darkness reigns we do not see
That the sad night is mother of the morn;
We can not think our own sharp agony
May be the birth-pang of a joy unborn.

Into the dust we see our idols cast
And cry, that death has triumphed, life is void;
We do not trust the promise, that the last
Of all our enemies shall be destroyed!

With rest almost in sight the spirit faints,
And heart and flesh grow weary at the last,
Our feet would walk the city of the saints,
Even before the silent gate is passed.

Teach us to wait until Thou shalt appear—
To know that all Thy ways and times are just;
Then seest that we do believe and fear,
Lord, make us also to believe and trust!

New York Fashions.

[Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

BLACK SUITS.

The lenten season has given for the time an increased popularity to black suits—cashmere, silk and Irish poplin being among those which are most worn.

A black lustreless silk, fresh from the hands of the modiste, gives an idea of spring styles. The first skirt has one wide flounce. The overskirt, which is cut apron fashion, and looped at the sides, is edged with heavy fringe. Above this is a wide strip of bias silk, which being caught down at intervals, forms heavy puffs or loops above the fringe. The wadded basque which is worn over the corsage is pointed in front, with the postillion back, which is edged with fringe, headed by a strip half the width of the strip which trims the skirt. The flowing sleeves of the basque are finished in the same manner.

BLACK IRISH POPLINS.

are also in great favor. But the style of dress-making which requires a great deal of material makes these dresses not only very expensive, but to heavy to be worn with comfort. Many ladies whose Irish poplins have cost them a large sum, complain of this difficulty. A handsome costume, which may be classed among the novelties, consists of a cashmere overdress of golden brown color, which is worn over a plain black silk skirt. The overskirt, which is quite long, is cut in deep points and finished on the edge with a black silk ruffle of moderate width, headed by a band of the same silk. The cashmere basque, with flowing sleeves has the same style of trimming.

OVERSKIRTS.

continue to be worn long. The most stylish have the fullness massed at the back, while the front of the dress presents a very plain appearance. It was supposed a short time ago that flat trimmings would entirely supersede flounces, but though the spring styles show that they will be very much worn, flounces have by no means lost favor. Indeed, in many of the new costumes we see the two styles—flounces and flat trimmings—combined with good effect

JEWELRY.

The fashions in jewelry grow every year more and more massive, making these ornaments more expensive. Handsome necklaces are composed of heavy looking links of pale Roman gold, forming what is called the cable chain. Very broad necklaces, which are too showy for beauty, look more like a gold collar than a necklace. We have also the spiral necklace and the necklace composed of gold balls. The first is quite inexpensive, and the last ranges from $28 to $40. A more costly affair is the heavy chain necklace, which, if desired, can be taken apart and worn for bracelets. Price $240.

THE JACKETS

which are worn with these heavy ornaments present an innumerable variety in patterns and designs, and there is probably a wider range in the prices asked for them than there is between the numerous other articles which make up the long chrystal cases. In short, a very pretty locket may be bought for $16, $18 and $20, with all the intermediate prices until $12,000 is reached. The newest styles in

BRACELETS

are too broad and massive-looking to please a very fastidious taste. A specimen pair are an inch and a-half in width. They are of pale Roman gold, and the upper sides are adorned with a raised pattern which represents two rims of gold fluting. A row of diamonds occupies the centre. Other bracelets, to be worn with full dress, are heavy gold bands ornamented with turquoise and pearls, or with the most precious and costly stones. Handsome bracelets, suitable for the street, are bands of Roman, gold of moderate width, which are adorned on the upper side, with some pretty design wrought in gold. Such bracelets value in price from $60 to $120 a pair.

BROOCHES

are large and showy, and ear-drops, of course, show the same peculiarity. The designs are numerous. The buyer may choose between the fanciful Moorish, the delicate Etruscan, and the more massive Egyptian. In short, most of the new styles in necklaces, bracelets, brooches and ear-drops are copied from the Oriental. The ear-drops and brooches have long pendants, which vibrate constantly, or hoops which contain smaller hoops, and many other designs which are peculiarly Oriental in character.

GOLD SETS

continue in vogue. The pale yellow or Roman gold, the red gold, with copper alloy, and the bright yellow, are equally in favor. Sometime the two former kinds, and frequently the whole three, are combined in one set. Pendant balls, bars and hoops are among the most popular designs. These sets range in price from $30 to $95.

Sentence of Brewers.

On Wednesday, in the United States Court, at Newark, New Jersey, a number of brewers convicted of not properly cancelling the stamps upon lager beer kegs, were sentenced as follows:

John Baler, fifteen indictments, fines $1,500, costs, $579; August Schmidt, saloon, seven indictments, fines $700, costs, $279 20; Weldenmeyer Brothers, brewers, five indictments, fines, $500, costs, $193; Jos. Hensler, five indictments, fines $500, costs, $193; Hill & Krenger, brewers, three indictments, fines $300, costs $115 80; Henry Blon, two indictments, fines $200, costs, $77 20; Charles Benson, saloon, two indictments, fines $200, costs $77 20; Antoin Neigert, one indictment, fine $100, costs, $38 60; Jacob Ellenberger, one indictment, fine $100, costs, $38 60; H. Goelker, one indictment, fine $100, costs, $38 60; Charles Risch, two indictments, fines $200, costs $77 20; Charles Erb, one indictment, fine $100, costs $38 60; G. Erhardt, two indictments, fines $200, costs $77 20; G. Noll, one indictment, fine $100.

FRIGHTFUL SHIPWRECK.

Foundering of the Steamer General Outram in the Indian Ocean.

The Bombay Gazette of January 28, gives details of the foundering of the steamer General Outram, which resulted in the loss of fifty two lives.

The ill-fated steamer left Goa on Sunday evening, and all went well until early on the following morning. Shortly after three in the morning the wind, suddenly and with scarcely any warning, came on hard from all quarters, heavy and contrary seas broke over the vessel as high as her masthead, and, mid the confusion and darkness, ere any attempt to save themselves could be made on the part of the crew or passengers, the General Outram heeled over to the port side. The loss of the vessel is attributed simply to the unexpected change of the weather: and, as to that, we may mention that on Saturday the steamship Elphinstone brought to Bombay men who had been washed ashore from no fewer than eight lost pattimars—only a portion of those which have been wrecked along the coast. It is believed by the survivors that the General Outram at once foundered; but, at all events, passengers and crew were washed off the vessel and had each to do his best for life. There had been some cargo on the deck, and, it with the boats, spars, planks and other loose materials, was launched over with the men. Doubtless some were stunned by the floating goods, but to others these were the means of preserving life. Of the boats nothing is known by the men who came to Bombay, except that one, supposed to be the lifeboat, was seen stove in and could not be got at. Captain Teasdale got hold of the saloon table, which had been on deck, and clung to it for eight hours. He had lost sight of his wife, but when the vessel went over to port he saw his child in its nurse's arms, snatched it from her, and kept it for hours till first death closed its little eyes, and then the angry waves swept it from his arms. The Chief Engineer, Mr. Perrett, when swimming about near the ship, was struck by two "robins" and held on to them for about an hour. Afterward he was struck by a plank, and presuming it a better support than the bundles which might have become so sodden as not to assist him, he relinquished them, and held to the plank. The first and second officers and one of the European passengers are believed to have held out for a long time, as the captain or officers of the Phlox thought they saw the bodies of these gentlemen. Some of the passengers were on deck when the vessel keeled over, but there is little doubt that many perished at once. Only thirty-five are known to have been afterwards picked up, and these it seems, had a terrible time of it. The wind was blowing strongly from all points—the sea was dashing and seething about fiercely. Above all total darkness prevailed; and there the men had to struggle about, trusting to their own desperate efforts and to a support from whatever came within reach for a temporary existence. Upwards of a couple of hours were spent by them in this struggle, sometimes holding by a spar, plank or hencoop, at others fighting with the waves to recover their lost preserver, and not till daybreak did the sea quiet, and the survivors have a chance or time to salute each other. Then the land became visible, but at a distance of many miles. The tide was, however, running in that direction, and a hope was entertained that the floating spars, with their living burdens, might be washed ashore. That was again dispelled by the changing of the current, and now, with the rising sun beating on them, the fatigued and coverless men had but the prospect of being driven out to sea, and the almost hopeless hope of meeting some pattimar or other vessel. Providentially, the Phlox, on her passage from Bombay to Goa, hove in sight, after the men from the lost steamer had been in the water for some seven hours. She bore down to them and sent a boat to pick them up, which at once succored a batch of thirteen, including the Captain, chief engineer and the second engineer (a Mahometan), who were struggling about within a radius of 500 yards. Captain Baker, of the Phlox, on hearing the state of affairs, cruised about in the locality, and rescued in all thirty-five men up to four o'clock. Captain Teasdale was a great deal injured on one of his feet, but he bravely held out and did his best for the picking up of the other survivors. No more could be seen toward evening, and so the Phlox then made for Goa. The men received every attention on board, and were sent on to Bombay by the steamship Elphinstone, which left Goa on Friday morning, and reached Bombay on Saturday evening.

Up to the beginning of the week it was thought there was just a possibility that some others of the crew or passengers might have held on and been washed ashore or picked up by some passing craft. Of such there is no help now, however, and we fear those who are not now counted among the saved may be given up for lost. Among those are the following:—Major M. W. Carr, Assistant Superintendent of Madras Police. Mr. G. S. Clay (Messrs. Lawrence & Co.,) Bombay, who was on his return from a holiday; Mr. Clay's servant is among the survivors. Mr. D. T. Stewart, engineer, Bombay, on his passage to Bombay. Mr and Mrs. Maundez and their two children, they were, we understand, on the passage from Madras, where Mr. Maundez kept a hotel. Mrs. Teasdale and child, the wife and infant of the Captain of the General Outram. Mr. A. W. Milline, chief officer of the General Outram, formerly second officer of the steamship Magdala.

Earthquakes.

An interesting communication has recently appeared in the Boston Journal, giving the dates of the earthquakes that have occurred within the last two years. The writer says that of great and terribly destructive earthquakes only one each year have been registered as happening from 1800 to 1865. In 1867 and 1868, no less than eleven disastrous earthquakes, involving the loss of one hundred thousand human beings, are reported. In 1869 and 1870, twenty-five serious earthquakes occurred, but were not attended with as destructive effects as those of the previous two years. These facts, it is argued, show that the earth has been passing through a period of terrestrial phenomena more remarkable than any which has been witnessed by the present generation, and that it is by no means certain that the end of the earthquake term has been reached.

The writer states that in the absence of any well established theory of the internal structure of the earth, there is increasing evidence for regarding favorably the generally accepted belief that the earth's interior is a fiery molten mass. The latter theory, it is argued, is the only one that fairly accounts for all the varied phenomena of earthquakes as felt on the earth's surface. The opinion is also advocated that the great shocks of 1867 and 1868 were caused by the breaking off of immense masses of solid earth from the inner crust, which, falling into the boiling lava below, agitated it into gigantic throbbing and rolling waves that heaved the outer crust with great throbs and throes.

[From the N. Y. Jewish Times.]

THE PRISONER'S VISION.

In the sunset, at his window,
Sat a lonely soldier boy,
And his thoughts they wandered homeward,
Thoughts of love, peace and joy.

He was thinking of his mother,
Of his sister far away,
Of the time when he enlisted,
Of the tearful parting day.

And he thought he saw his mother
Come in through the open door;
Heard her garments rustling near him,
Saw her shadow on the floor.

And he thought she looked upon him
With her mild and gentle eye,
That she kissed his burning forehead,
As she had in days gone by.

Then with trembling voice she told him,
While she pressed his fev'rish hand,
That the dreaded foe had triumphed,
That he ruled their native land.

Said how much she missed her darling,
Missed her lovely, cherished boy,
He, her only earthly pleasure,
He, her only worldly joy.

And again she softly kissed him,
Gently caressed him once more,
One more look she cast upon him,
And slowly walked toward the door.

"Mother, mother! do not leave me,
Leave me not alone to die!
Do not go, O mother, dearest,
Without one more sweet good-bye!"

And he tried to clasp her garments,
As she turned to leave the place,
While the tears they trickled slowly,
Down his scarred and sunburnt face.

But the vision it had vanished.
Locked and bolted was the door,
And the setting sun looked sadly,
Through the window as before.

HANNAH THALMESSINGER.

GREAT INUNDATION IN VIENNA.

Three Thousand Persons Homeless.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times writes:

About noon, on Sunday, all at once the rumor spread that the ice had started and was coming down. Thousands of people flocked to the banks of the canal, which had been quite free from ice in the morning, but where already heavy masses of ice were driving down. These were only, as it were, the advanced guard of the large ice fields which were descending. Messengers from the police and the Government Commission ran about the threatened districts to order the cellars to be cleared, and to look for the boatmen and the carpenters, who were to put together the stages, which were ready prepared; but scarcely more than an hour's time was left for all this, for already, at 2 P. M., the water had not only filled the cellars, but, in the lower part, had already penetrated into the houses themselves, driving out the inmates of the ground floor.

In several streets the water rose four or five feet, and boats had to be got to rescue the inmates of houses. While this was going on on the banks of the Danube canal the descending masses of ice and water got stowed lower down, and, penetrating into the old canal which runs through the Prater, soon converted the largest part of this into a field of water and ice, advancing to the great embankment of the Staat Jahn, and threatening to break through it. Several persons had, in spite of warnings, walked to the spot, and had sat down to take their coffee, but before they could finish it they were cut off, and had to be fetched away in boats.

So little had any danger been apprehended that in the Carl Theatre and in several other localities there were to have been the usual amusements. In the Carl Theatre, where a new piece was to be given the galleries were crowded, in spite of the circumstances that one hundred yards lower down the Prater Strasse was already flooded. Half an hour before the representation was to begin it was announced that there would be none. In some of the ball localities the first guests had likewise arrived, but finding the dancing-floor already flooded over, had made a hasty retreat.

Thus it went on till nine o'clock, when the largest portion, not only of the Leopoldstadt on the left bank of the canal, but likewise several districts of the Landstrasse, and the portion of the inner town, near the old Arsenal, which was in ancient times the port of Vienna, and is, therefore, lying very low, were several feet under water.

In all about three thousand persons have been driven out of their houses. Of these a portion have found refuge in various public establishments, while the rest were accommodated in the upper floors of the houses. These are now in a sort of quarantine, and have to be provided with the means of subsistence by boats. This is not very easy, for the boats have to break through the ice.

Different Ways of Taking Tea.

The Chinaman puts his tea in a cup, pours hot water upon it, and drinks the infusion of leaves; he never dreams of spoiling its flavor with sugar or cream. The Japanese triturates the leaves before putting into the pot. In Morocco, they put green tea, a little tansy and a great deal of sugar into a teapot, and fill up with boiling water. In Bokhara, every man carries a small bag of tea about him, a certain quantity of which he hands over to the booth keeper he patronizes, who concocts the beverage for him. The Bokhariot finds it as difficult to pass a tea booth as our own dram drinker does to go by a gin palace. His breakfast beverage is *schitscha* that is tea, flavored with milk cream or mutton fat in which bread is soaked. During the daytime, sugarless green tea is drank with accompaniment of cakes of flour and mutton suet. It is considered an inexcusable breach of manners to cool the hot cup of tea with the breath; but the difficulty is overcome by supporting the right elbow in the left hand and giving a circular movement to the cup. How long each kind of tea takes to draw is calculated to the second; and when the can is emptied, it is passed round among the company, for each tea-drinker to take up as many leaves as can be held between the thumb and fingers—the leaves being esteemed an especial dainty.

When Mr. Bell was traveling in Asiatic Russia he had to claim the hospitality of the Buratsky Arabs. The mistress of the tent, placing a large kettle on the fire, wiped it carefully with a horse's tail, filled it with water, and threw in some coarse tea and a little salt. When this was near boiling point, she tossed the tea about with a brass ladle until the liquor became very brown, and then it was poured off into another vessel. Cleansing the kettle, as before, the woman set it again on the fire in order to fry a paste of meal and fresh butter. Upon this the tea and some thick cream were then poured, the ladle put into requisition, and, after a time, the whole taken off the fire and set aside to cool. Half pint wooden mugs were handed round, and the tea ladled into them, a tea forming meat and drink, and satisfying both hunger and thirst. However made, tea is a blessed invention for the weary traveler.—Chamber's Journal.

—At a recent firemen's celebration in New Bedford, Massachusetts, the following neat toast was proposed: "The Firemen—The army that draws water instead of blood—thanks instead of tears."

VARIETIES.

—Mrs Henry Ward Beecher is seriously ill. She has gone to Florida.

—A process has been invented by which castor oil is made palatable, and can be eaten on bread like so much honey.

—A recently wedded pair in New York received as presents four grand pianos, and talk of renting out three of them.

—The Presbyterian confession of faith and shorter catechism are being translated into the Siamese language.

—Early vegetables are coming into market at the South this season several weeks sooner than they did last year.

—A wealthy widow, advertising for an agent, was overwhelmed with applications, as the types, by mistake, made it "a gent."

—A new signal for railway trains has been invented. It consists of a lantern, which revolves when the train is in motion, displaying a red light if going forward, and a green light if backing.

—The officers of Vassar College have appointed a dentist for that institution, and instructed him to examine the teeth of all the young ladies in attendance upon it once a week.

—Socials Circles in Syracuse are excited by the strange story of the elopement of a married woman, heretofore of good standing in that city, with a Baltimore man, whose acquaintance she made by answering an advertisement for a correspondent.

—A young German arrived at San Francisco lately in search of his father, whom he has been hunting for three years, during which time he has traveled twenty thousand miles in the vain search.

—The Arkansas Legislature has done nothing since its meeting but impeach, first one and then another, officer of State. They now talk of passing a bill to pay their own salaries, and then going home.

—Moved by the bad spirit manifestly existing between the Harvard and Yale class crews, a Boston paper remarks that both crews are more in need of the aid of professors of decorum and etiquette than of athletics.

—A mother was amused the other day to hear this bit of "argument" from her little boy: "Mamma I don't see how satan could have turned out to be such a bad fellow—there wasn't any devil to put him up to it!"

—The inventor of a new microscopical writing machine, in England, claims that the entire contents of the Bible can, with the help of his contrivance, be written twenty-two times in the space of a square inch.

—In Chattanooga, last Saturday, the Rome iron works turned out a ball of iron weighing 825 pounds. This, it is claimed, is the largest ball of iron ever made in this country, and was done by the Danks process, and rolled into a six-inch bar.

—In Jackson county, West Virginia there is a spring strongly impregnated, with arsenic. For some years past its owner has been compelled to keep a fence around it, to prevent the cattle from drinking the water and poisoning themselves,

—The name of the member of the Nebraska House of Representatives who presided when the articles of impeachment against Gov. Butler, were read and adopted by an unaimous vote; is Doom. It may be significant.

—August Belmont's racing stables on Long Island contains fourteen blood maree, one stallion (Kentucky), sixteen racers, nine yearlings, and five foals of this year—total, forty-five—forming a collection which would delight any lover of good horse-flesh.

—The chaplain on opening a session of the Legislature, at Albany, recently, very appropriately prayed that "the men who are in the habit of loitering about the halls of the Legislature with bribery in their hands might be induced to see the error of their ways, and that their wicked designs, if they had any, might be thwarted."

—On Sunday week, an Indiana man objected to the baptism of his daughter, who is in delicate health, until the advent of milder weather, and was held by two policemen until the ceremony of immersion was over. He intends to test in the Courts the question of his right to control the actions of his minor children.

—In Portsmouth, N. H., a five year old girl, whose father is an officer of rank in the United States naval service, and now absent on sea duty, was recently offering up her petitions for the absent one, and concluded as follows: "O, Lord! please send my dear papa home again, as quick as Uncle Sam will let you!"

—Various mysterious "demonstrations" in a house in Norwich, Conn., a little while ago, greatly affected one of its inmates, a lady, who told her friends that she felt it "must be a call for her." So deep was the impression on her mind that even when the noises ceased she became ill, and a few days ago she died.

—In the bribery and corruption investigation by a committee of the Virginia Legislature, a detective was asked by a member: "Have we gotten all the information you have in the matter?" Answer—"Yes, all I have now. I may get more. There have been no rewards offered yet."

—A new society has been started in Elkader, Iowa, to break up "treating." The members may drink anything they pay for, but pledge themselves not to invite any one else to drink, nor to accept an invitation from any one else. The society has regular officers, and is conducted in many respects like the Good Templars.

—Jenkins has much to contend with. In describing a recent ball at Columbia, S. C., he attempted to speak of Mrs. Theodore Hammand as "exceedingly lovely in long train and short sleeves;" but the demoniacal printer made him mention "Mr. Theodore Hammond exceedingly lovely on a fast train in his shirt sleeves."

—The people of Barry county, Michigan, are greatly excited by the arrest of a homeopathic physician and two dentists on the charge of robbing a grave of the body of a young woman, a member of a highly-respected family, for the purpose of dissecting it. The offence was committed nearly a year ago, but has just been brought to light.

—The Connecticut lawyer, who wished to cross the river on the ice, was told that it would be entirely safe to make the attempt if he crawled over on his hands and knees. Anxious to get he humbled himself accordingly, and had laboriously got half way across when he was overtaken by an man driving along leisurely in a buggy. The rapidity with which he assumed an upright position was startling to the driver.

—The Troy Times tells this romantic little story: A lady of Troy, married seven years since to a promising young merchant, who subsequently became dissipated and squandered his property, went to Chicago about a month since and procured a divorce from her husband. It is now reported that while in Chicago she met a gentleman of wealth, who fell in love with her on first sight, proposed marriage, and was united to her last week.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

145 Wood St., Cor. Virgin Alle

Pittsburgh, Saturday March 18, 1871.

SAYING we will smash the d——d Old POST is one thing and doing it is another —Ain't it, Colonel?

IT is said by Republican journals that SUMNER is "imperious and dictatorial." This may be, but it is strange it was never considered a fault until it came to be applied to Republicans.

THE New York *Sun* says that the Democracy need not lay the flattering unction to their souls that they will defeat GRANT for the Presidency in 1872. His San Domingo and SUMNER business, it claims, has killed him so dead that he will not be heard of in the Presidential campaign of next year.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* nominates SUMNER for President, and B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice President. This will not do. General GRANT says he wants peace and the next nomination, and we think he ought to have it. He will be the easiest man beaten that could be named.

IT IS PROPER at this time to caution the public against paying subscriptions in advance to new and irresponsible newspaper enterprises. Many of these concerns are started for the express purpose of collecting in advance and swindling the public, who are informed at the end of a month or two that the paper has "suspended." With old established and reliable papers like THE POST, no one need have any fears about paying in advance. A hint to the wise &c.

THE division of the Radical party in Congress over the displacement of SUMNER, is regarded as a breach that cannot be healed, but will insure a final break in the party into two warring factions.

It is also understood in political circles in Washington, that MORTON is after all to be Chairman of the Foreign Committee, CAMERON having been named to that position with the understanding that he was to withdraw in MORTON'S favor at the proper time.

SOME of our Radical friends are in a state of extreme trepidation over the fact that there is a possibility of sending at last one Democratic Representative from Allegheny county under the new apportionment, as it was discovered that according to the first article of the fourth section of the Constitution, any city containing a sufficent number of taxables to entitle it to at least two Representatives shall have a seperate representation assigned it; and shall be divided into convenient districts, etc. Pittsburgh with its twenty-five thousand taxables is entitled to three Representatives, to provide for which the city will be divided into suitable districts, thus giving the minority a chance for representation.

EVEN the Radicals themselves do not have much faith in the validity of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, else MR. WILSON of Indiana would not have introduced a resolution into the House on Monday, declaring them valid and properly ratified. It is not within the province of Congress to pass upon the legal force and significance of the acts of ratification whereby it is claimed they became a part of the Constitution. That is a question to be determined by the Courts, and not by Congress. The anxiety to have Congress declare them valid indicates that even the Radicals do not have much faith in their validity.

THE subject of woman's suffrage being put to a practical test in the town of Clarendon, Iowa, did not appear to create that vast enthusiasm in the breasts of the gentler sex that might have been expected. The Board of Registers, assuming to be the judges of the law in the premises, decided that all women of proper age were entitled to vote, and accordingly registered their names. A number of married men concluded to strike the names of their wives from the list. The rest of the ladies did the same of their own will and behoof, and when election day came round not one lady appeared at the polling place to claim the privileges of a voter. To say the least of it, the ladies of Clarendon are to be complimented for their good sense.

THE CONVENTION.

We publish elsewhere this morning the proceeding of the County Convention of the Allegheny Democracy held yesterday. An excellent delegation was selected—which could not be otherwise, when the excellence of every name presented for selection is taken into consideration. As yet it has not been determined when the State Convention will be held, but when it is, it is to be hoped that it will do its whole duty in selecting good men for office, and adopt a clear and unequivocal platform, and success will be assured next fall.

ABOUT CONDUCTING NEWSPAPERS.

Perhaps there is no branch of business as thoroughly misunderstood as that of conducting a daily newspaper, of either large or moderate dimensions. Newspaper ventures have grown to be a sort of an insanity in some communities and with some men. Some people are seized with a sort of mania for running a newspaper, and imagine that they can do it, notwithstanding they know nothing whatever about the business.

This is one grave error with would-be journalists—this vaulting ambition to run a paper on general principles—but there is a still more serious one, and that is, that a newspaper is an institution that can be run upon a fictitious basis, and business conducted without tangible capital. Nothing can be wider of the mark than this. It is true that in the newspaper, as well as in any other business, a grand flourish of trumpets can be made, and a brief season of confidence created, which will give it temporary credit and recognition in business circles, but an enterprise conducted in this irresponsible sort of a way, is nothing short of swindling, for with its collapse follows the injury of innocent parties, who putting trust in the pretensions set up for it, risk their money or their time or both, and lose them. This remark is of general application, and is by no means exclusively confined to newspaper enterprises.

What would be thought of a man going into a community, and filling the people with the idea that he possessed unlimited pecuniary resources, and was about to begin manufacturing upon a large scale, for the benefit of the general public, and by his representations induce a number of his fellow citizens to embark their means in such an enterprise. On the strength of his own protestations and representations he obtains sufficient credit to erect buildings, put in the necessary amount of costly machinery, and by the time he has exhausted all the means contributed by his confiding dupes, it turns out that he has neither the money nor the ability to carry on the business proposed. What little real capital has been used is almost if not quite an absolute loss, and business in many other departments has been injured by anticipatively squaring itself with the new enterprise. In the ordinary lines of business, the man who would do such a thing would be regarded as little less than a confidence operator. And yet it is a fact, that in every essential particular—nay, in every particular—the newspaper business must be upon as solid a basis as any other.

Money and brain and labor are just as necessary to produce newspapers as they are to produce nails or any other item of manufacture. How idle it is then to attempt or pretend, without the first, and only a moderate share of the second, to build up a first-class newspaper enterprise. The individual who incites or proposes to manage such an undertaking, if he is able to comprehend anything, knows that he is going to preside over an open sesame that is to swallow up the money of his confiding friends. He knows that in any event, there is no one to gain by the operation except himself, and that the disadvantages fall principally upon those whom he has cajoled into assisting him unwittingly in an extensive scheme of private spite or personal malice.

There is no monopoly in the business of journalism, and journalists have no jealousy toward legitimate enterprises in their line. But they do object—and quite naturally, too—to having their business injured and brought into disrepute, by mere pretenders who inflate themselves like a frog with air, until they attain (*sic*) enormous pretensions, but collapse into non-entity at the slightest puncture.

The very numerous attempts that are made to conduct gigantic newspaper enterprise upon a basis that represents no capital whatever, is the worst curse to which the business is subjected, and does it untold injury. And yet they are of constant recurrence, with any amount of gullible people ever ready to throw away money by confiding in them. It seems preposterous that any one is fool enough to think that twenty-five thousand dollars worth of machinery can be purchased for a printing establishment for a mere song, when it takes the actual cash to pay for it in any other possible business, and yet there are many people who evidently think so. They never get over the idea, until they get their wisdom teeth cut upon the philosopher's stone of experience.

It is strange that any one would think that thirty or forty employees could be remunerated for their labor, week by week at an expense of—say two thousand dollars per week—not to mention other incidentals—where the only capital invested was an unlimited amount of cheek, and an endless quantity of vaporing. And yet in almost every city in the land just such people are to be found, and no sooner does one "school" of those gudgeons "go to pot," than another hungry crowd have their mouths open to swallow the bait.

There are even people who imagine that a man who can publish an excellent weekly paper in a brisk country town, is fitted to assume at once the control of a metropolitan daily—forgetting that the driver of a stage coach, though he be a model in his line, has not the remotest idea of running a railroad locomotive, and is likely to precipitate it over the first embankment he comes to. All these are among the fallacies of newspaperdom, which some people it seems will never get over—since they are not willing to think it would appear, that journalism is purely a legitimate business, which demands the outlay of actual capital, and which can no more be conducted on a tissue of fictions and lack of genuine mental and pecuniary stamina, than can the making of railroad iron be carried on upon the same principle.

A portion of the above reflections have been induced by the fate which has recently befallen that nondescript journal *The Paper*, which a few short months ago entered upon its career of journalism and found that it was only a span from the cradle to the grave. We very much doubt whether its mission accomplished any very great good, other than to demonstrate the fact, that false pretenses of greatness, are sure to come to grief. As a party affliction, we regret to say, we must regard the late *Paper* a reality. Instead of adding to it has taken from the prestige of the Democratic party in Allegheny county and Western Pennsylvania. Very little it is true, but even that little was too precious to be spared just now when we are upon the eve of a Presidential election.

It is now clear to all who choose to observe it that the result in this instance was not to consolidate and strengthen the Democracy, but to divide and weaken it by setting up the organ of an almost infinitesmal clique, who if they cannot rule are ready to ruin. THE POST in the past, as it will continue to be in the future, has sought to be only the representative of the Democratic party, and the exponent of Democratic principles, untrammelled by cliques, and unbiassed by personal considerations. To us there appeared no other way to secure Democratic success—if we erred, it was but an error of judgment, but even yet we are willing to risk that view of the case to the intelligence of the Democracy.

We do not hesitate to say that it is our conviction, that because we pursued this course, that *The Paper* was originated, for a purpose known best to those who put it afloat with so many pretentions, to find that the fricassees of the christening came in good play as the baked meats of the funeral, and that, too, before they had grown cold.

With the demise of *The Paper* we dismiss the subject for the present, not caring to explain or refer to the motives of certain parties who inspired it. That is a subject that will do for ventilation at the proper time, which is in the very near future. Its great pretensions and lamentable failure, ought, however, to carry with them an instructive lesson. Shallow pretenses and great vaporings may accomplish their primary purpose, but really amount to nothing in the end, except to inflict uncalled for injury upon those who may be duped by them.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Perhaps the result of the New Hampshire election was as startling to no one as to the Radical leaders. They had grown to believe that success must be with them, despite the lessons last fall, and of course they hardly looked for defeat in so reliable a stronghold as New Hampshire, where year after year, it seemed to be mere folly for Democrats to run for office.

The result in New Hampshire is important in more than an ordinary sense. The elections of last fall denoted the feelings of the people of the Middle and Border States. The result in New Hampshire shows that even the extreme North has began to relax its hold upon the tenets of Radicalism. What was claimed by the Radical press as to Missouri, as being merely the temporary ebullition of temporary personal feeling turns out to be the working of a principle that is not confined to any section of the country, but gives promise, at no distant day of driving a revolutionary party, held together by sectional dogmas, from power.

The result in New Hampshire is the verdict of the people of that State upon the revolutionary acts of Congress, which has tried by its bayonet laws and its other acts of usurpation, to put its continuance in power beyond the possibility of question. That verdict is in repudiation of the tyrannical career of Congress and the imbecile and weak administration of a President whose weakness, obstinacy and duplicity are alike conspicuous.

The bayonet law of the Forty-first Congress has borne its first legitimate fruits upon the soil of New Hampshire. The people have been thoroughly aroused by the gigantic strides of Congress and President GRANT in the direction of centralization, and something good is likely to come out of the Nazareth of New England.

President GRANT having lost the first election of 1871, even in one of the most reliable strongholds of Radicalism, what is he to expect between this and October next in the more moderate States, and among communities, where the tenets of the Radical party are not so deeply implanted? He has nothing to expect, and his advisers henceforth will only flounder in deep water until they are drowned.

We have no doubt but that Congress, stung by the result in New Hampshire, will go to the extremest limit of proscription in the South, and leave no invention untried to coerce the Southern States into the support of the Administration, since the Northern States are deserting it. The political revolution, we judge, is now completely inaugurated and will only augment in power as it progresses. If GRANT could not hold New Hampshire in 1871 because of his political blunders, he cannot retrieve his loss between this and the Presidential election. If New Hampshire could not be counted upon as reliably Radical, even Maine and Massachusetts are in doubt.

After sixteen years of continuous rule, the Radical politicians have been defeated in New Hampshire, and that too in a great political crisis. If it proves true that the third Democratic Congressman is elected, it will make a change of six in the majority in the House. Thus day by day the tyrannical majority is becoming a thing of the past. A Democratic Governor, Railroad Commissioner, Senate and full Congressional delegation is glory enough for one day in New Hampshire.

GENERAL CASS.

The *Sun and Democrat*, of Williamsport, Lycoming county, edited by LEVI L. TATE, has the following in relation to the next candidate for Governor:

We a long time since expressed our preference to Gen. George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and we now and here not only reiterate the same opinion, strengthened by the inexorable developments of events and concurring circumstances, but are decidedly of opinion, that—without the occurrence of some future adverse Providence,—he should be nominated by acclamation, in 1872, for the Gubernatorial Chair, by the Democratic State Convention. Gen. Cass was most clearly the choice of the Democratic party of our State, in 1869, as he was the unanimous preference of the people of the great West, who are now a unit in again presenting his name for that position, and their wishes should be respected in his nomination. Under the name of so distinguished a stateman and patriot, as Geo. W. Cass, for their standard-bearer in the coming contest, the great Democratic phalanx, would once more march to certain victory, and thus ensure an old fashioned Jackson Democratic triumph in the political redemption of the "Keystone of the Federal Arch."

GEN. NEGLEY has had printed at the *Congressional Globe* Office in Washington a small pamphlet which is headed:

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX
Remarks
of
HON. JAMES S. NEGLEY
of Pennsylvania,
In the House of Representatives, February 10 1871.

and is mailing it under his frank to the people of this district.

The matter is the same as the General paid two of the city papers for inserting some two weeks ago.

He never delivered said speech in the House and as he voted against the friends of repeal the pamphlet is a fraud.

He dare not deny these statements.

SPEAKING of Mr. JUSSEN'S removal at Chicago the *Republican* of that city says that it is safe to say that the cause was personal as between himself and Mr. FARWELL, and that neither his integrity nor his capability was called in question. We believe he has made a good official record. It is, however, his political misfortune to be a brother-in-law of Senator SCHURZ, which, of course, entitles him to the disfavor of an administration conducted very largely upon the brother-in-law principle. We can welcome the coming, as well as speed the parting guest in this case; for Mr. RASTER is a gentleman in whom we shall be disappointed to find anything but a good and faithful public officer. As editor of the German organ, he worked hard for Mr. FARWELL'S nomination and election; and although we do not approve of editorial office-seeking or office-holding, we shall be well content to accept such men as RASTER, until we can educate the entire fraternity into a lofty contempt for political spoils.

MR. A. R. FULTON, Secretary of the Iowa Board of Immigration, lately wrote to Commissioner DRUMMOND asking if the widow of a Norwegian, whose husband had died in this country without ever having declared his intentions to become a citizen, was legally entitled to land under the Homestead law of 1862. The answer was that by the terms of the law its benefits were limited to citizens of the United States, and those who had declared their intention to become such. Therefore she could make no claim.

THE necessity for a new Capitol for the State of Michigan, is alarmingly demonstrated by the fact that the side of the State House in which the State Library is kept, is settling in a manner that is nothing less than dangerous. The Senate has appointed a special committee to see what should be done to prevent accidents.

THE dividing line between Old Virginia and West Virginia, as permanently fixed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States makes a tolerably fair division.

WE have received the first number of the Chicago *Sunday Democrat*, a neatly printed eight page paper, whose editorials have the true ring.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CONGRESS.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1871.

Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bills and petitions heretofore introduced were taken from the table and referred to the newly organized Commissioners.

Upon reference of the French spoilation bill to the Committee on Foreign Relations, Mr. SUMNER called the attion of the new chairman of the Committee, Mr. Cameron, to the fact that the measure had at different sessions passed both Houses, but had repeatedly failed to become a law, in one case by the President's vote. He hoped the Senator from Pennsylvania would kindly take charge of the business and press it forward.

Mr. CAMERON thought it hardly fair for the late Chairman to expect the new Committee to secure in one session a law which that Senator had failed to have passed in ten sessions.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the bill for the construction of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad was taken from the table and considered. Upon the question of proceeding to its second reading, Mr. Dawes, of Kentucky, delivered a lengthy written argument against the right of Congress to assist in the invasion of a State by a corporation created by another, quoting from legal and constitutional authorities against the power of Congress to pass such a measure. The bill was read a second time, when Mr. Sherman moved to refer it the Committee on Commerce. Agreed to by 30 to 12.

The credentials of Messrs. Goldthwaite, Vance, Hamilton and Reynolds, claiming seats in the Senate, with the claim of ex-Senator Abbott to hold his seat, were taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SUMNER called up the bill for the relief of Nicholas P. Trist, negotiator of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo. Passed.

Mr. ANTHONY submitted a resolution which was laid over until to-morrow, limiting the business of the present session of Congress to legislation for the protection of the South against Ku-Klux outrages.

Mr. CRAGIN introduced a bill for the enlistment of three hundred additional seamen in the United States Navy.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN the Senate took up the House resolution for final adjournment on Wednesday, thereby making it the first business for to-morrow. After a short Executive Session, the Senate at 3.45 adjourned.

House.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES offered the following resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate adjourn their respective Houses of the first session of the Forty-second Congress, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., without day.

Mr. BUTLER inquired if the resolution was debatalbe.

The Speaker replied it was not.

Mr. BUTLER further inquired whether it was not debatable, whether they should stop the public business.

The Speaker replied, a motion to adjourn was the very highest privilege, and could be thrust in at any time, and if debate were allowed, could be used as a means of defeating other measures.

Mr. BROOKS of New York, inquired if the Senate did not act on the resolution before Wednesday, what it would amount to.

Mr. DAWES thought an intimation from the House would incline the Senate to act on the resolution.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected to debat. An ineffectual motion was made to lay the resolution on the table.

The resolution was then agreed to, yeas, 125; nays 67.

DUTY ON SALT AND COAL.

Mr. HALE offered the following:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that from and after the passage of this act, salt sha l be placed on the free list, and no further, import duty shall be collected on the same.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected on the ground that the resolution could not be introduced except on the call of the States.

The SPEAKER said it could be introduced on a supension of the rules, which motion had been made.

Mr. KELLY remarked he believed the motion was made to avoid going into Committee on the Revenue Bill.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana, introduced a resolution declaring the 13th, 14th and 15th. amendments of the Constitution of the United States duly ratified by three fourths of the states and no State has a right to withdraw its ratification after it has been given, and further that Congress has a right to impose the ratification of these amendments, as a condition precedent to representation in Congress. The preamble to the resolution refers to the action of Democratic members of the Senate of Indiana.

Mr. COX asked for a division of the question so as to have a distinctive vote on that part of the resolution declaring the amendments valid, which he thought to be correct and accepted the situation.

The SPEAKER said, that under a suspension of the rules the resolution could not be denied. The question was taken and decided in the negative, Yeas, 110; Nays, 75; two thirds not voting therefor. The House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871.

Senate.

NO ADJOURNMENT.

Immediately after reading the Journal the Senate took up the resolution from the House for the final adjournment to-morrow, the 15th inst.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried; ayes, 32; nays, 13. The negative vote was made up of Democrats and one Republican, Senator Trumbull.

SAN DOMINGO MEMORIAL.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the exiled citizens of San Domingo, who have been driven from their homes by Baez, setting forth that Baez, for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of San Domingo, has caused many patriots, opposed to the project, to be sentenced to death and executed them, has put others in chains, imprisoned many more, and imposed a rigorous ostracism upon a majority of the most influential and notable citizens of the country; that for the same object of realizing his intention, and in order to deceive the government and the people of the United States with an appearance of legality, he has forced the Dominicans to assemble for an election, and has compelled with threats the greater part of the citizens to vote for annexation against their convictions and the interests of the country; that a majority of the people are opposed to all foreign domination; that the object of Baez in the project, is to convert into specie large amounts of bills against the treasury of the Republic; that the annexation of Dominica would result in grave complications for the government of the United States, and in fatal consequences for the sons of the soil, and that there would be a violation of international law, therefore, the memorialists in the name of themselves and their countrymen, solemnly protest against the treaty of annexation which has been presented by the government of President Baez to the Cabinet at Washington.

House.

Mr. COX offered the following and demanded the previous question:

Resolved That economy requires that the annual taxation should not exceed $250,000,000, including $125,000,000 principal of public debt.

Resolved, That the tariff should be for revenue only, and not for the protection of class interests, at the general expense.

Resolved, That in case this session adjourn without the appointment of a Committee of Ways and Means, a special committee of seven be appointed consider and report upon a reform in our revenue, and such bill or bills embodying a revenue tariff on the foregoing principles, as will best carry the same into practical effect. In case said Committee of Ways and Means be appointed in this session, that then said committee shall perform the duties required by this resolution.

Mr. KELLEY objected to the resolutions, and therefore they were not entertained. They were, however, ordered to be printed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Beck, to remove all political disabilities.

Mr. BECK said after consultation with members, he was thoroughly convinced the bill removing dissabilities from all men could not obtain the requisite vote of two-thirds; he was therefore disposed to admit the amendment of Mr. Poland, making exceptions, believing as a wiser man than himself had said: "It is a settled rule to make the most on the actual situation, and never hesitate to do a proper thing because he could not do all he desired."

Mr. STEVENSON said we must have peace and order before amnesty.

Mr. ELLIOTT, colored, of South Carolina, said he believed he had been regarded as entertaining liberal views on this question, but at a time like this, when he turned his eyes to the south and saw loyal men of that section suffering at the hands of the very class of men whom it was now proposed to relieve of their political disabilities, he must now and here enter his solemn protest against this proposition. It was nothing but paying a premium on disloyalty and treason, at the expense of loyalty. He was not surprised that the gentleman from Kentcky, Mr. Beck, should introduce such a bill. He appreciated the feelings of sympathy which the gentleman entertained for those men in the South, who are now prohibited from holding office. They were the gentleman's allies and compatriots. They are disfranchised simply because they rushed into rebellion against the best government under heaven, with the advice and consent of such as the gentleman from Kentucky. He regretted that the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Farnsworth, on Friday took occasion to compare the condition of men who are disfranchised with those who are allowed to hold office in the South. Instead of the removal of political disabilities doing good, it would be taken as evidence that this Congress desired to hand over the Government to the tender merceis of disloyal men who are responsible for the murders and outrages in the South, by their denunciation of Congress and the abuse of the President and all connected with the Government. They are men who commit deeds. They contribute to these deeds by their social influence, and with money furnished by Tammy Hall. keep up outrages in order to insure Democratic triumph in the South. He (Elliott,) was here in behalf of loyal men to tell these facts. The number of arms shipped to the South on every steamer, was evidence that disloyal men in the South are instruments for carrying out the designs of their Northern allies. He represented white men as well as men of his own complexion. His constituency were as loyal as that of any other man on this floor. That constituency appeal to Congress to do justice and protect them by legislation instead of placing them under the heel of those who ruled with an iron hand.

Mr. BECK said that some thought that this bill aided the Democratic party in some way, but such was not the design. He introduced it because he thought the removal of disabilities would do more to restore harmony than anything else that could be done. Mr. Beck's bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c: That all legal and political disabilities imposed by the third section of the 14th article to the Constitution of the United States, on persons therein mentioned, because of their having engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, be and the same are hereby removed.

Mr. POLAND moved to amend by adding:

Resolved, That this act shall not apply or in any way effect or remove disabilities of any persons included in either of the following classes: First—Members of Congress of the United States, who withdrew therefrom and aided the rebellion. Second—Officers of the army or navy of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years, who left said army or navy and aided the rebellion. Third—Members of State Conventions which adopted ordinances of secession, and who voted for the adoption of such ordanances.

The amendment, under the operation of the previous question, was agreed to, 123 to 57. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and resulted as follows: yeas, 120; nays, 82. Two-thirds not having voted for the bill, the Speaker declared it rejected. The following members voted nay:

Messrs. Ambler, Averill, Barber, Beatty, Blair, (Michigan,) Brooks (Massachusetts,) Buffington, Burdett, Butler, (Massachusetts,) Butler, (Tennessee,) Colburn, Conger, Cotton, Crosley, Dawes, Dickey, Dannan, Duell, Dunnell, Eamis, Elliott, Foster, (Ohio,) Garfield, Harmer, Havens, Hawley, Hazleton, (Missouri,) Hazleton, (New Jersey,) Hoar, Hooper, Kelley, Ketchum, Kilinger, Lansing, Lowe, Lynch, Maynard, McCreery, McJunkin, Merriam, Monroe, L. Myers, Orr, Packard, Palmer, Parker, Peck, Pendleton, Peters, Porter, Prindle, Rainey, Ellis H. Roberts, Rusk Sawyer, Scofield, Seeley, Sessions, Shanks, Shellaberger, Smith, (New York,) Smith, (Ohio,) Sprague, Stevenson, Stoughton, Stowell, St. John, Taffee, Townsend, (Pennsylvania,) Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Walden, Waldron, Wallace, Walls, Wheeler, Willard, Williams, (Indiana,) Wilson, (Indiana) and Wilson, (Ohio,)—82.

The House passed the Senate bill making Governor of the District of Columbia, one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution that when the House adjourn to-day, it be to Friday, and when it adjourns on the latter day it be to Monday. This being objected to, the resolution was withdrawn. The House at four o'clock adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1871.

Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. OSBORN from the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill for the restoration of Commander George A. Stevens, United States Navy, to the active list. Passed.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to carry into effect the decision of the Supreme Court, relating to bounties of soldiers enlisted between May 3rd and July 22nd, 1861. Passed. The bill gives one hundred dollars bounty to honorably discharged soldiers enlisted between May 3rd and July 22nd, 1861.

The following additional bills were introduced:

Mr. HAMLIN. To provide for the completion of tympanum of the south wing of the capitol building, directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract for the execution of Mr. Mills' group of statuary, commemorative of the late epoch in American history, and adapt the same to the tympanum of the south-east portico of the capital, and appropriating $10,000 for that purpose.

Mr. WILSON. In relation to additional bounties, providing that the widow and children, or father and mother of any soldiers who enlisted for a less period than one year, and who were killed or died in the service, shall be entitled to receive the same bounties as would have been provided by law, when the soldiers enlisted for two years.

At one o'clock Mr. ANTHONY'S resolution to limit business to legislation upon the South came up, but was informally laid aside, and the appropriation bill, for supplying deficiencies, was made the first business in order.

At 1:15 the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachuseets, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to protect loyal citizens of the United States in lives and property, and asked that it be printed for the information of the House. There were objections on the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. BECK objected to any business until the regular committees were appointed.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said we are not in a condition to do business safely or properly without the appointment of committees by the Speaker in my judgment. We ought to appoint committees to whom important matters can be referred, or we ought forthwith to adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. PETERS desired to introduce a resolution.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected. He would consent to no other business than that he was instructed to bring before the House.

The Speaker said, in reply to Messrs. Beck and Brooks, that it did not follow that business could not be transacted because the Standing Committees were not appointed. The Speaker is the servant of the House, and if general legislation is to be entered upon, he will appoint the Committees.

Mr. BECK said, I fear the Speaker misapprehends my statement. I do not desire to urge or require him to appoint the Committees of the House now. I prefer he should have till December to do so, and I have therefore steadily voted to adjourn. But what I shall insist on is, that if we proceed to business, it must be through the regular committees, before whom all bills proposed can be considered, and by which they will be brought before the House for its deliberation and consideration. I consider the rule under which we are now compelled to do business as not only dangerous, but exceedingly improper legislation. It allows every member, first from Maine, and then from other New England States, to originate, lay before the House, and call the previous question on any bill he may see fit to. It gives these men absolute control of the business of the House. I will never consent to that. If we must go on and cannot adjourn, then I will oppose all business until it comes up after due consideration by the committee of the House regularly appointed.

Mr. SCOFIELD asked the House to act on the Senate bill just received.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. SCOFIELD—Do you object to the Senate bill?

Mr. BUTLER--I do.

The Speaker said the regular order was the call of States.

Mr. RANDALL asked whether it would be in order to have a dispatch read. [Cries of "what is it?"]

Mr. KILLINGER said to friends around him, "It was about the New Hampshire election."

Mr. BUTLER—I will consent to reading that if you will let me read another.

Mr. BIGGS asked asked to have a dispatch read received by him about the New Hampshire election. Objection was made.

Mr COX said it was customary to read telegraphic dispatches during the war.

Mr. MORGAN asked whether it would be in order to read a dispatch stating that the Democrats of New Hampshire have elected their candidate for Governor, three members of Congress, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. The Speaker replied that it could be done only by general consent. Objections were made on the Republican side.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, inquired whether it would be in order to have read a telegraphic dispatch, showing that the Ku-Klux in Mississippi, last night, murdered four men.

Mr. GARFIELD—That is another Democratic victory.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—There were killed more than that number, in New Hampshire, yesterday.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, sent up his bill to protect the loyal people of the United States in their lives and property.

Mr. COX raised the point of order that a days notice had not been given of introducing the bill.

The SPEAKER sustained the point.

Mr. PETERS offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a select committee of thirteen be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of laws and safety of lives and property of citizens of the United States and report the result of the investigation to the House in December, with such recommendations as they may deem expedient and that the committee be authorized to employ a clerk and stenographer, to sit during the recess send for persons and papers, take testimony, and visit at their discretion, through a sub-committee, any portion of the Southern States during the recess, and that the expenses of said committee be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts raised a point of order that no previous notice had been given of the intended introduction of the resolution.

The Speaker explained that the resolution could be introduced at this time, but in case of a bill or joint resolution, which required the signature of the President one day's notice had to be given.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected to the resolution, and hoped that every man who attended the caucus would vote against it.

The resolution was, under the operation of the previous question, passed, yeas, 125; nays, 64.

Mr. PETERS moved to reconsider the vote and lay the motion on the table, pending which, Mr. MAYNARD moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. PETERS' motion was then agreed to.

Mr. PETERS, inasmuch as he offered the resolution, said that under no circumstances did he desire to be placed upon the committee.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, also said that under no circumstances would he be placed on the committee.

Mr. WHEELER offered a resolution that the Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House close the present session of Congress on the 20th of March, at 12 o'clock noon. The resolution was agreed to—yeas, 117; nays, 78.

Mr. WOOD moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it be to Friday next, which was negatived.

The Speaker announced the following committee under Mr. Peters' resolution: Messrs. Butler, of Massachusetts, Shellabarger, Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Maynard, Coburn, Buckley, Stevenson, Burdett, Cox, Beck, Archer, Waddle and Robinson. The House at four o'clock adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, March, 13, 1871.

The Senate was not in session.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. SCHNATTERLY reported a bill incorporating the Pennsylvania and West Virginia Railroad Company, from Greensburg via. Uniontown to West Virginia. He moved a suspension of the rules and the bill was passed

The Governor sent in a communication vetoing the bill incorporating the Diamond Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, because no legal newspaper notice of the application for a charter had been given; there was no limitation of the charter as to time and no power to revoke or annul the charter reserved to the Legislature.

The following Senate bills were passed: Incorporating the Revolving Mould Plow Company of Pittsburgh; Supplement for the Nations Savings Bank of Pittsburgh; Incorporating the Braddock's Fields Gas Company; Incorporating the Valley Petroleum Company.

The following House bills passed: Extending the Pittsburgh Vehicle License act to Allentown, Allegheny county; authorizing an increase of tax in St. Clair borough.

Mr. WHITE objected to the bill repealing the act prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Blairsville, Burrel township, Indiana county, or within two miles thereof.

The Speaker to-night appointed five additional members of the Corporation Committee, all opposed to the Philadelphia Commission bills. This is supposed to be a definite action of the Republican party to kill those bills.

THE SENATE.

HARRISBURG, March 14.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S bill for election of State Treasurer by the people, was reported affirmatively.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. RUTAN—Authorizing the Town Council of Beaver Falls to provide for the grading and paving of streets. Passed.

Mr. GRAHAM—Relating to county bridges in Allegheny county, requiring the Commissioners to build approaches to bridges as well as the structure; authorizing the school directors of Neville township, Allegheny county, to borrow one thousand dollars; authorizing the school directors of Ross township, Allegheny county, to borrow three thousand dollars.

Mr. ANDERSON—For the beter management of the Allegheny County Prison, providing that the Judges of the Courts shall appoint Inspectors; incorporating the Pittsburgh, Oaksdale and Little Beaver Railroad Company; supplement for the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, increasing its directors to nine.

AETERNOON SESSION.

The public printing bill was the special order.

Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment giving the public printing to the lowest bidder last January, under the provisions of this bill, with securities in twenty-five thousand dollars. Disagreed to; yeas 7; nays 23.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a new section providing for a joint convention to allot the public printing, on Tuesday, April fourth, for three years from June thirteenth, according to the act of 1856, and supplements, including this supplement, and immediately upon the passage of this act that the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall give notice of said letting pursuant to law, and particularly in accordance with the proviso at the end of section first, of the act of 1856, and advertise a copy of this act three times in all the daily newspapers at Harrisburg. Carried, and the bill passed finally as amended.

THE HOUSE.

The House occupied all day on the appropriation bill, which passed the Committee of the Whole as reported to the Pittsburgh papers heretofore, with several additions, including fourteen dollars per page for the Legislative Journal, and five thousand dollars to the Civil Code Commission.

HARRISBURG, March 15, 1871.

THE SENATE.

A bill from the House, incorporating the Pennsylvania and West Virginia Railroad Company, from Greensburg via. Uniontown to West Virginia, was called up by Mr. PURMAN and passed finally, with the corporate name changed to Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Bituminous coal bill, after discussion, was referred back to the Committee, with instructions to report satisfactory amendments, the disposition of the Senate, to-day, being decidedly against the bill.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. THOMPSON called up his resolution urging Congress to pass laws preventing the importation of coolies. Passed.

Mr. SKINNER, Democrat, offered a resolution hailing with satisfaction the Democratic triumph in New Hampshire, as condemnatory of the San Domingo project, and of the arbitrary and centralizing acts of the administration, culminating in the removal of Sumner from the chairmanship of the most important committee of Congress.

Mr. STRANG, Republican, moved to amend by adding that "Hon. Charles Sumner, who has for many years distinguished himself by his opposition to the Democracy and to its beloved associate, slavery.'

A partisan discussion followed till adjournment.

BREVITIES.

The jury in the case of Michael Harrington charged with the murder of Robert Sharp, in 1868, brought in a verdict of acquittal yesterday afternoon, at Toledo, Ohio. This was Harrington's second trial. The jury in the first trial found him guilty of murder in the second degree.

GOD BLES

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

She Repudiates the Tyrant,

His Hirelings and His Bayonets.

WESTON ELECTED GOVERNOR

THREE MORE CONGRESSMEN.

"It is Very Sad"—Ain't it Hiram?

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

FIRST DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Our State election to-day, calling out quite a full vote. Up to ten o'clock P. M., returns from various points indicate that the Republicans would about hold the ground of last year.

SECOND DISPATCH.

In complete vote this city indicates plurality for Bell, Democrat, for Congress, in the second district, and leaves the result in doubt.

THIRD DISPATCH.

Election returns show large Democratic gains. The election of Weston, Democrat, for Governor, is possible, if not probable. Bell, Democrat, is elected for Congress in the second district.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Manchester gives Pike 1,670, and Weston 1,703, against, last year, Stearns, Republican, 1,691, and Bedell, Democrat, 909, and Flint, 24.

Manchester gives Stearns, for Congress, 1,560, and Bell, Democrat, 795.

Plymouth gives Pike 112, and Weston 215. Last year it give Stearns 141, and Bedell 157, and Flint 78.

Warren gives Pike 176 and Weston 259. Last year it gave Stearns 103, Bedell 224, and Flint 190.

Forty-eight towns heard from foot up; Pike, 7,521; Weston, 8,064, and Cooper, Labor Reform, 169.

Hillsboro gives Pike 149, and Weston, 234. Last year it gave Stearns 149; Bedell, 2,061, and Flint, 57.

Andover gives Pike 93; Weston, 228. Last year it gave Stearns, 84; Bedell, 158, and Flint, 38.

Hopkenton gives Pike 247; Weston, 231. Last year it gave Stearns 259; Bedell, 173; Flint, 54.

The results in these towns, representing diff-rent sections, shows Democratic gains all over the State.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

CONCORD N. H. March 14. 9 P. M.—Returns from 54 towns foot up 919 net Democratic gain; and 60 towns show Pike to be 120 ahead of Weston. The complexion of the House is not yet determined, but the prospect is the Senate will be democratic, owing to the large democratic gains in Grafton county. The Republicans fear the defeat of General Griffin, in the Third Congressional District, but few returns of his votes, however have yet been received.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14—10 P. M.—Returns from 105 towns give Pike 18,101; Weston 18,220; Cooper 219; scattering 116. Republican loss 1,257. Weston in these towns falls short 127 of a majority vote. Concord is as follows: Pike 1,422; Weston 1,130. Last year it gave Stearns 1,442, Bedell 455, and Flint 593. Nashua gives Pike 952, Weston 713. Last year it gave Stearns 1,039, Bedell 648 and Flint 105.

SEVENTH DISPATCH.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—Dover gives Pike 759, and Weston 608. Last year it gave Stearns 1,029, Bedell 274, and Flint 238.

Kune gives Pike 797, and Weston 497. Last year it gave Stearns 795, and Bedell 367.

One hundred and thirty-eight towns give Pike 23,385, Weston 23,654, Cooper 250, scattering 132. The Republican loss is 1,813. Weston is now short 113 of a majority. It looks as if the Democrats have elected all three members of Congress. Rollins, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, concedes the election of Weston.

The vote for Senator is close, but probably Marcy, Democrat, is elected. The vote in this city for Governor is: Pike, 1,044; Weston, 914; scattering 5. Republican loss since last year 417.

One hundred and fifty four towns give Pike 26,365; Weston 26,178, Cooper 153; scattering 132, Net Republican loss 2,233.

LATEST.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 14.—The Republicans have given up the contest for Governor, and the Democrats are jubilant. The Republicans have carried the county officers.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A special correspondent of the *Telegraph*, at Amiens, reports that General Von Goeben's army is marching from the North of France to take up the position assigned in the new German provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

The *Times* has a special dispatch from Cassel which says the departure of Napoleon for Chiselhurst is certain to occur within a few days. The ex-Emperor is known to have written to Emperor William for permission to leave his palace prison for that purpose, and he is believed to have received an affimative reply.

The London *Times* has an editorial upon the reception of the Fenians into the United States. It considers the whole proceeding is discreditable to all concerned in it, and appeals to honest Americans not to judge England from the Fenian oratory.

FOREIGN NEWS

AN AUSTRIAN DECREE.

VIENNA, March 15.—At yesterday's session of the Austrian Reischrath a speech was made by Count Hohenworth, President of the Ministry of Defence, making a decree prohibiting the holding of a German celebration of the return of peace. In the course of his remarks the President of the Ministry alluded to a dispatch recently sent by Count De Beust, expressive of the hope that the increase of friendship towards Germany would not affect the individuality of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. This increase in friendship, said Count Hohenworth, would render necessary a careful interpretation of the principle of nationalities. The prohibition was intended only for the preservaiton of order, for friendship towards Germany would be but of little value if the goverument was unable to rule at home.

ARMAMENT OF ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 15.—The Ministers have asked for an extraordinary credit of 150 or 200 million livers for the completion of the armament of the country.

The debate upon the subject of the re organization of the army has been closed in the Senate, whose adjournment is expected at an early day.

The Chamber of Deputies has also approved the bill providing guarantees for the Bishops of the Roman Church.

BERLIN, March 15,—Count Von Bismarck has made a demand on the Government of Romania for an acknowledgement that it is bound to guarantee the bonds of the Strasbourg Railway.

NEW ARMY ORGANIZATION.

PARIS, March 15.—A new project of a law framed by the Government for the reorganization and control of the army has been made public. Under its provisions all Frenchmen are to serve compulsory for five years, in the regulars, and subsequently a similar length of time in the reserves. The law has yet to receive the sanction of the National Assembly.

The situation

AT MONTMARTRE

Is without the aspect of a threatening nature. The authorities are, however, determined on enforcing obedience to their requirements. There will in consequence be a crisis to-morrow, which is the last day allowed.

Arrangements are being made for French representation in the exhibitions in 1871, at London and Florence.

Prince Metternich to-day presented his credentials to Thiers as Ambassador from Austria, to the new Government of France.

The Portuguese Minister waited upon the Chief Executive and presented his credentials.

The Governments of Denmark and Sweden have recognized the French Republic.

A CABINET COUNCIL

Was held to-day, and presided over by Thiers.

Dissensions prevail among the Montmartre insurgents.

The journals continue to spur up the Government to the work of crushing insurrections.

The report that pestilence has made its appearance at Versailles is contradicted.

BERLIN, March 15.—Emperor William is expected here to-morrow. He declines an official reception.

PORTO RICO, March 8.—The crops are immense, but behind time. Shipments will be in full force about the middle of this month. Planters are asking high prices for their products, and purchasers will not yield.

World Special.

BISMARCK EMBARRASSED.

PARIS, March 15.—Count Bismarck has informed Thiers that he is embarrassed in organizing, politically and commercially, the ceded provinces, owing to the determined resistance of the inhabitants, representations that German commerce will be damaged by the competition of Mulhorse manufactures, and that he would abandon Alsace and Lorraine if indemnity was increased 1,500,000 milliards francs.

HONORS TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

SAARBRUCK, March 15.—Emperor William arrived here to-day. He was received by the Governor General in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of citizens and soldiers, and presented with a laurel wreath, the gift of the people of the Rhine Provinces. After a brief rest the Emperor and party resumed their journey to Berlin.

FRANKFORT, March 15.—The Emperor of Germany, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse, arrived at this city to-night. The entire city was illuminated, flags flying everywhere and triumphal, arches span the principle streets. The excitement and joy of the citizens is unbounded. The Burgomaster presented an address of welcome and congratulation to the emperor.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Czar has sent a deputation of distinguished officers of the Russian army to salute the Emperor of Germany on his return to Berlin. They will be presented to the Emperor by field Marshal Von Wrangle.

P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Report of President Cass—Election of Three Directors.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company was held yesterday morning at the office of the company, in this city. The meeting came to order at ten o'clock, and was organized by calling Wm. Heard, Esq., of Pittsburgh, to the clair, and appointing F. M. Hutchinson, Esq., Secretary.

The Secretary then proceeded to read the annual report of the President, General G. W. Cass, which is as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Stockholders and Bondholders of the P. Ft. W. and C. Ry. Co:

Your Board of Directors, in submitting ths, their first, report, after your road and property has been a full calendar year in the charge of the lessee, is gratified at being able to give you the assurance of a satisfactory management of your property. The roadway, track and bridges are in good condition. The

BRIDGE OVER THE BEAVER RIVER

(single track) has been completed, and the double track has been finished and brought into use to the summit of Beaver hill—a distance of thirty-seven miles from Pittsburgh—making the whole length of the double track forty-three miles.

THE ROLLING STOCK

of all kinds has been kept in good repair, without, however, any increase in quantity. The new passenger coaches, built to replace those which were no longer serviceable, are of a better standard of excellence than we have heretofore had. Many of the station buildings, both passenger and freight, need repair, and some need rebuilding, and at other points buildings are required where none have ever been erected.

It is the expressed purpose of the lessee to do all that is now needed in the way of buildings, excepting at Chicago. The hope is still entertained that sveral of the railway companies whose roads terminate at Chicago will unite in erecting a passenger station for common use.

Within the year the lessee has obtained by lease

THE ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD,

from New Castle to Erie, which insures the traffic between Pittsburgh and Erie to use a portion of your road.

THE MASSILON AND CLEVELAND RAILROAD,

in which your company is a shareholder, has been completed and brought into use, being worked by the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware railroad company. The

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD

has also been completed to Paris, two hundred miles north of Fort Wayne, during the year, and is equipped to a capacity to earn eight hundred thousand dollars this year. The road is worked by the organization which manages for the lessee the P. Ft. W. & C. railway the whole being under the general supervision and control of J. N. McCullough, Esq. Economy in management and entire harmony between the main line and this important auxillary is by this arrangement assured. The advantages to be derived by your road on the completion of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, which were anticipated when you decided to promote the building of it, are already in part realized. The lessee reports the result of the year's business as follows:

MAIN LINE.

Gross earnings		$7,782,625 13
Operating expenses		4,228 054 98
		$3,554,568 15
NEW CASTLE AND BEAVER VALLEY BRANCH.		
Gross earnings		$251,038 32
Operating expenses	$83,852 10	
Paid stockholders of the N. C. & B. V. R. R. Co.'s	100,415 33	184,067 43
		$66 970 89
LAWRENCE BRANCH.		
Gross earnings		$123,767 05
Operating expenses	$60,280 45	
Paid stockholders of the Lawrence Railway Co	49,606 82	109,787 27
		$13,979 78

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS.

Main line		$3 554,568 15
N. C. & B. V. R. R		66,970 89
Lawrence R. R		13,979 78
		$3,635,513 82
From which deduct:		
Rental, under the lease, including U. S. tax and dividends	$2,530,102 27	
Amount expended on road in addition to the ordinary operating expenses	255,619 31	
Less amount paid to the C. & P. R. R., under contract	38,832 90	
		$2,824,554 48
Balance		$810,964 34

THE INCOME FROM THE PASSENGER and freight fell off $189,480 48 last year, while a large diminution in the cost of working the road made the result more favorable to the lessee than was the business of the previous year to your company. The increase of local tonnage for the year was 85,074 tons, while the foreign tonnage decreased 4,800 tons. The number of local passengers increased 147,954, while the number of foreign passengers decreased 16,016. The two facts explain in part the

FALLING OFF OF THE GROSS INCOME,

And confirm the statement in our last report, that the lessee had diminished the through business on your road by causing the whole of the west and southwest business to be thrown over their lines passing through Columbus, Ohio. The lessee being the owner of the profits of traffic by both lines, it is perhaps a wise economy to thus manage the traffic within reasonable limits.

THE CLOSING UP OF THE BUSINESS

Of this company since its organization to the date of the level of its railway and property, involves much more time than was anticipated by our board at the date of the lease. All the nonlitigated business has been practically closed but that in litigation has been but slightly diminished during the year, owing to the law's delay and the instituting of new suits, some of them touching the relations of this company to the old corporation.

THE NUMBER OF SUITS

Now pending in the counties in which the road lies in the four several States in which this corporation has legal existence, is eighty-five, involving, by the declaration of the parties, over $150,000 in money. In not a single case does the company acknowledge any liability; but that the company may yet be required to pay large sums of money is possible; and indeed it is quite improbable that the company can escape adverse judgments in all the numerous suits pending.

THE PAYMENTS

To this date have been very largely in excess of what was anticipated at the time the lease was executed. In taxes alone—Federal, State and municipal—it has amounted to about $200,000, arising partly from a misapprehension as to the property as to the date of the lease, and partly from taxes demanded by the Federal government and the State of Pennsylvania that were believed to have been adjusted and settled. The assets, at their par value, now in the hends to meet the obligations which may arise under the conditions just stated, is about $500,000.

In view of the manifest uncertainty of the extent of the demands which may be enforced against the company and the inability of your board to do more than to resort to the extent of the law, it is believed to be the duty of the board for the present to make

NO DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

To the stockholders. Even were there ne known unadjusted and undischarged obligation of the company, your board are of the opinion that there ought to be reserved for some years at least $100,000 as a contingent fund, to meet an unexpended liability that might arise, and thus avoid a contingency of infringing on the dividend fund.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. CASS,
President.

PITTSBURGH, March 15, 1871.

On motion, the report was received and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The stockholders then proceeded to an election for three directors of the company, to serve in the place of these whose term of office had expired by law. The election resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen as directors:

Hon. John Shorman, Ohio.
Kent Jarvis, Ohio.
Thos. A. Scott, Pennsylvania.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEDICAL.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

HOOFLANDS GREEK OIL.

Hoofland's German Bitters

A BITTERS WITHOUT ALCOHOL OR SPIRITS OF ANY KIND.

Is different from all others. It is composed of the pure juices or VITAL PRINCIPLE OF ROOTS, HERBS and BARKS (or as medicinally termed, extracts,) the worthless and inert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore, in one bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicina virtue as will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principle extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no desire stimulants can be induced from their use, they can not make drunkards, and cannot, under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of he Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, compned with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per bottle, which many person, think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparations should contain none but the best ingredion will most certainly be cheated.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or impurity of the Blood.

Read the following symptoms: Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-burn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sore Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation, when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspirations Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits. All these indicate Disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs combined with impure blood.

The use of the Bitters or Tonic will soon cause he above symptoms to disappear, and the patien will become well and healthy.

Dr. Hoofland's Greek Oil,

LIGHTNING CURE FOR ALL KINDS OF PAINS AND ACHES.

APPLIED EXTERNALLY.—It will cure all kinds of pains and aches; such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Chilblains, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Herdaches, Pains in the Back and Loin Pains in the Joints Limbs, Stings of Insects Ringworms, etc.

TAKEN INTERNALLY.—It will cure Kidney Complaint, Backaches, Sick Headache, Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach, Fever and Agbe, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, etc.

Dr. Hoofland's Podophyllin,

SUBSTITUTE FOR MERCURY PILL.

Two Pills a Dose.

The most powerful, yet Innocent Vegetable Cathartic known

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more Powerful, Acting and Searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleaning it speedily from all obstructions, with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these Pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They *never fail*.

In cases of Liver Compiaint, Dyspepsia, and extreme Costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The Tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up he system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the nerve, *regulates* the Liver and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no disease can retain its hold, or ever again assail you.

These medicines are sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicines everywnere.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES, that are so universally used and recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a larger profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, a the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers, everywhere throughout the United States, Canadas, South America, and the West Indies. sep1:T&F-w:1Y

WHITE AND WALLACE.

The Tilt in the Senate—Senator Dill on Harry White's Bullet Riddled Coat.

Following is a report of the speeches of Senators White, Dill and Wallace, alluded to in yesterday's dispatches:

Mr. White said that the Republicans had hoped a fair apportionment bill would be offered, but the Democracy had, like party tyrants, presented one they could not accept. The constitution demanded that the apportionment should be made in 1871, and being obligatory it had been hoped that such harmony would have existed that its provisions could be easily carried out, but Democratic Senators appeared to have become partisans and the Republicans could not and would not accept the bill presented. Politics had not entered into the discussion of the proposed enactment until the Speaker came down from his place yesterday and threw down the gauntlet by saying he was willing to go before the people on its provisions, and had also in flippant declamation boasted that he had been a party in the contest in the first senatorial district, and had rejoiced at the result. He then reviewed in a very bitter manner the political career of the speaker as a member of the democratic party and as chairman of its State Central Committee, and especially to his connection with the Democrats of the Fourth ward, Philadelphia, and charged that the pending apportionment bill had been framed with a view of electing himself to the United States Senate to succeed Mr. Cameron. He closed asserting that the Republican party was not to be confined by any such partisan measures, and would not submit to it.

Mr. Dill said that ever since he had taken his seat in the Senate and had had opportunity to listen to the speaker from Indiana, he had heard from that gentleman mournful lamentations on the political complexion of the Senate. The speech of that Senator this afternoon was nothing but a studied attack on the Speaker, and as a political speech he had heard far better from a store box at a cross roads. In regard to what that Senator had said relative to the Speaker's connection with the Philadelphia elections, he only wished to say that there was an unwritten history connected with that matter in which the Senator [Mr. White] figured. It was a matter of political history now, he had carefully canvassed the probable result in the First district before he signed the writ ordering the election, and how deeply interested he was in the election. The Senator had revived and retailed the vile political slanders of the past, and did he [Mr. Dill] desire to draw a picture he could do so effectively. At the adjournment of the last Legislature the gentleman was Speaker, looking forward to the gubernatorial position, and if he suggested an emblem that that gentleman should have had painted on his banner it would have been a coat with a bullet hole in it with an inscription under it telling how that hole got there. The Senator had made a personal attack, but had failed to say anything against the bill. He concluded by hoping that the Democratic party would soon have a majority in both branches of the Legisluture, and when that time did come he could see no reason why the present Speaker should not be endorsed by his political friends.

Mr. Randall taking the chair.

Mr. Wallace said it was an unpleasant duty for him to respond to the vile personal attack made upon him by the Senator from Indiana, who had behaved on the floor of the Senate as no gentleman should do, and he pronounced the conduct as ungentlemanly and disgraceful. He [Mr. Wallace] had addressed the Senate yesterday in defense of a bill which he thought was fair, just and equitable, and in his remarks had stated that he had gone to Philadelphia and had there said to the people that the election of Mr. Dechert would give one democratic majority in the Senate and that from the fact of one branch being republican and the other democratic there would be no political gerrymandering, and a fair and proper bill would be passed. No man in the Senate was more imbued with self-esteem and with bitter partisan prejudices than the Senator from Indiana. He attempts to charge him [Mr. Wallace] with being connected particularly with the Senatorial election in the first district and being the associate of men whom he called men of bad character, but there were some of those men whom he thus stigmatizes that would fairly stand the test of comparison with that Senator in private matters. He had nothing to do with the election referred to, except to make fair apportionment an issue and to show the people that the election of a democratic senator would ensure a fair bill. He charges that he [Mr. Wallace] was in Philadelphia managing the election, but while he was at his home in Clearfield, a week before and after the election, the gentlemen from Indiana was there, with Bunn, Ovens, *et id omne genus*, managing matters, and he did not leave there until nine o'clock on the night of the election when he left on the train with fallen plumes. He might give an interesting history of the senator from Indiana if he thought proper. He recollected that early in the last session that person was not the choice of the republican majority for speaker, but towards the close a change came over the spirit of their dream and from some cause, all potent, he could not say what, the gentleman was selected. He had aspired to be the leader of the Republican party, but he had not succeeded, and if he [Mr Wallace] was the vile creature the senator had made him, he felt happy to know that he always received the support of his party.

The Three Dyspeptics.

Here is an extract from a letter received by Messrs. Drake & Co. Nov. 2, 1869: "Three friends met one day in the latter part of September in the rotunda of the Astor House. Your correspondent was one of the three. We were all suffering from the 'national disease'—indigestion; and all agreed on one point, viz.: that nothing agreed with *us*. We discussed. One had tried blue pills, another extract of dandelion, another almost every variety of purgatives. In fact, we had made apothecaries' shops of our insides; but nothing had done us any good. I said I wondered if your PLANTATION BITTERS would help us any. After some talk we concluded to try it, and meet again at the same place that day month, to compare notes. We did so. It was a jovial meeting, I can tell you. We scarcely knew one another. Each had gained flesh; each reported a good appetite, sound sleep, an easy stomach and a regular habit of body. The change was marvellous. It was agreed to report the facts to you, and I was appointed to make this communication. You can publish it if you chose and refer all skeptics for particulars to Yours truly,

"ALBERT W. SHAW,

"549 Down St., New York."

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RELIGION AND CHARITY.

One Hundred Thousand Protestants In Pittsburgh who Don't go to Church—No Church Accommodation for Sixty-six Thousand, if they were Inclined to go—Ten Thousand Dollars Wanted—An Appeal for a Small Portion of the Luxuries.

Last night according to announcement, the City Missions of the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, held a meeting at the Third Presbyterian Church (Rev. Noble's,) at which there were some interesting statistics discussed, showing the state of religion in this city, and also the state of destitution that prevails in certain quarters.

Rev. S. C. Faris explained the condition of the churches, and spoke of the necessity in which they stood for assistance from the charitably inclined. He said that out of 200,000 of a population, the Roman Catholics numbered about twenty-six per cent. Out of the remainder there were 100,000 who seldom or never attended any church at all, and 66,000 of these would not be able to get accommodation, on the supposition that they all did feel inclined to attend.

The Presbyterians number about one-sixth of the Protestant population, and on this calculation they should provide church accommodation for 11,000—if all were to be provided for. There were over 12,000 children who attended no Sabbath School, tile Presbyterian portion of these being about 2,000. There are about 4,000 church members amongst the Presbyterians.

Mr. Faris then went on to speak of the moral degradation of the masses who are outside the influences of religion. They have six mission establishments, and though these are working with great zeal, yet they are insufficient to combat with the evils of intemperance and other vices that have a tendency to convert great cities into the likeness of Sodom and Gomorrah.

He referred to some heart rending cases of destitution that were to be found in the lanes and allies of our city. He had visited a woman, yesterday morning who had three sick children without any means of subsistence and without a single friend to look to her or her perishing offspring. He exhorted the young men and women to go through these portions of the city, and engage in the noble work of putting themselves in sympathetic contact with the great thrilling heart of suffering humanity.

Rev. David McKinney. D. D., made a touching appeal to the hearts of the wealthy class to come forward and contribute a small amount to the alleviation of the suffering in their midst. He said that the author of Christianity clearly meant that the Gospel of Charity should be preached from generation to generation and to be continued throughout all ages of the world to the end, and also that there were no parties to be overlooked. The injunction was to preach to every creature. He then showed how the early Christians had obeyed this injunction, and how favorably their chracter for piety would compare with professing Christians of the present day. In this connection he seemed to make special reference to Pittsburgh. He said that the way for the rich to lay up treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, was to contribute to the cause of charity and religion, and forcibly and uniquely reminded them that there was no portion of their worldy gear could possibly reach the mansions of bliss through any other channel. He concluded with a pathetic appeal to this class for a very small portion of their luxuries to aid in the cause of relieving the distress of their fellow creatures. The Missionary Society required $10,000 at present.

SAD ACCIDENT.

A Right Arm Torn to Pieces in a Bullock Press.

Yesterday morning at half past five o'clock a very lamentable accident occurred in the press room of the *Leader*. The assistant pressman, H. A. Faller, a young man, aged about twenty-two years, was attending to his duties adjusting the roll of paper on the press. To do this it was necessary to reach over two swiftly running gearing wheels. When the roll was in its place Mr. Faller was about to withdraw his right arm, but the cogs of the wheel caught the shirt sleeve and in a second the limb was drawn between the two wheels. The accident seems to have completely stunned him for a moment, for he made no outcry. A folder noticing that the belt was slipping over the pulleys called out to the engineer that the press had broken, and the engine was stopped. At this juncture Faller was heard calling out for aid, and running round behind the press several of the employees found him with his fore arm torn nearly off and held fast. The blood was streaming over the machinery in which large pieces of bone which had been torn out were wedged. He was soon released and Dr. Lemoyne and urgeon Donnelly was sent for. After an examination these gentlemen decided that amputation was an absolute necessity and yesterday afternoon it was performed. Mr. Faller resides at Mt. Oliver.

BAPTISED IN BATTLE.

A Cheerful Little Christening in Allegheny.

Peter Sadler two weeks ago had a son born to him, and on Saturday the new born him was honored by being baptised in the Orthodox fashion. In order that the event might not pass without a proper celebration, Mr. Sadler invited his friends to an evening party, and they came. On Saturday Mr. Sadler's house, on Spring Garden avenue, was lighted up and every preparation made. The guests that were bidden to the feast came early, and three unbidden and unwelcome guests came late. These latter three were Messrs. Barney Hildebrand, Leonard Fisher and Lewis Myer. Dinner was just finished when this trio entered and signalized their arrival by kicking up a row. Mr. Sadler first ordered them out and then tried to put them out. Successful as he may have been vocally Mr. Sadler was a physical failure. The three unwelcome guests beat him with with fist, brick and handy-billy until the unfortunate host was almost beyond recognition and then they left. The victim of the outrageous proceeding procured the issue of warrants by Alderman Arent.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth by using *Juniper Tar Soap*, manufactured by Caswell Co., New York.

To cure a cough, cold or sore throat, use Brown's Bronchial Troches.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Assignees Sale OF REAL ESTATE!

The undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, the property known as the LAWRENCE FURNACE, seven miles east of New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1871,

The following described Real Estate, to wit:
About seven acres of land on which is erected

ONE STONE FURNACE STACK, WITH HOT BLAST,

One frame Engine and Boiler House, about 30x40 feet, containing one steam engine of — horse power, and boiler, one frame casting house about 20x42 feet, one stock or bridge house about 18x45 feet, one frame stock house about 40x80 feet, one frame barn about 45x50 feet, one frame Store house about 28x45 feet, one frame boarding house about 22x36 feet, one frame dwelling about 15x24 feet, and one set platform scales.

TERMS OF SALE CASH.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, a. m.

A. L. HAZEN,
Assignee of Kennedy, Campbell & Co.
February 28, 1871. mars:tlw&3wd

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—In pursuance to the order of the Orphans' Court of Washington county, Pa., will be sold at public sale on the premises, on

TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1871.

At 1 o'clock P. M., a valuable tract of land, late the property of George Robb, deceased. It is situated in Cecil township, Washington county, ¼ of a mile southeast of the village of Venice, 7 miles from McDonald, on the Pan Handle Railroad, and about the same distance from Canonsburg. It contains 151 acres of excellent land, well watered, and a sufficiency of timber. The improvements consist of two dwellings, one frame and the other log, weather-boarded; two log barns, shedded, and other necessary outbuildings. There is a spring of never failing water at each house, and two good bearing orchards.

The farm being originally in two lots of such shape, and the buildings so situated, that it will divide advantageously, and will be sold in two parts of 75½ acres each if desired by purchasers, and will sell to better advantage. It is convenient to churches (there being three of different denominations within one and a half miles) schools, mills, &c.

Further description are unnecessary, as it will recommend itself. Terms made known by applying either personally or by letter to the undersigned at Venice Postoffice.

E. G. ROBB, Trustee.
FEBRUARY 20, 1871. feb25:4tw.

DOCTOR WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivalled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reliable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment; also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretion, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in married or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office hours, yet retired—No. 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD,

Who may marry, who not, why. Send 25 cents. Full symptoms Chronic Diseases, 100 pages, sealed. Ignorance kills more than war and pestilence combined. Address DR. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. marsdly&w

DR. A. G. WALTER,
Nos. 66 AND 68 SIXTH AVENUE.
PITTSBURGH.

Has devoted himself for thirty-five years to the SURGICAL PRACTICE of his profession, and mainly to its **Conservative part**, the saving an restoration of INJURED LIMBS, and to the treatment of diseases and injuries of the bones and joints, (white swelling, hip disease, fractures and dislocations, &c.) *Deformities* of the human frame have claimed his especial attention, such as club or reeled feet, contracted and stiff joints, palsied limbs, curvatures of the spine and strabismus or squinting—in the restoration of which his success has been unrivalled. jel1:1yw

☞ Office hours from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m

BACKACHE.

ALL DISEASES OF THE URINARY Organs, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, or any affections that interfere with the functions of these organs, always cause great pain and weakness in the small of the back and loins. To relieve this, a diuretic medicine is necessary.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Have been thoroughly tested for the past thirty-eight years, and pronounced the most efficient Diuretic ever discovered. They are purely vegetable and contain no mercury. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of price. 50 cents per box.

GEORGE A. KELLY,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
25 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE jan14:3mw

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—HAVING been appointed Executor of the estate of SAMUEL WALLACE, dec'd, late of North Fayette, township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement to

S. W. EWING, Executor,
feb11-6tw Robinson township.

FOR SALE—A LOT CONTAINING 13¾ acres, situated in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., eight miles from Pittsburgh; in sight of McKeesport, ¼ mile off the Monongahela river; good frame house; sand bank open on it; 2 young apple trees; 60 young peach trees, quinces, and grapes. Good spring; all under good fence. For further particulars inquire on the premises.
feb25:4tw THOMAS McGOWAN.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE of ELIZABETH GAUNEE deceased, late of Fin lay township, Allegheny county Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them without delay. JOHN MOODY,
Clinton, Pa. Executor.
mh11:6tw

FRUIT TREES. FRUIT TREES.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

Our Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries, Strawberries, Evergreens, Ornamental Trees, Flowering shrubs, Roses, Conover's colossal Asparagus Roots, &c., will be mailed to applicants. Address JAMES WARDROP,
mh11:2tw Pittsburgh, Pa.

Agents! Read This!

We will pay agents a salary of $30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. VAGNE & CO., Marshall, Mich. feb18mw

AGENTS WANTED.—$225 A MONTH by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE Co., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:6mw-z.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE,
dec24:tf-w 78 Nassau street, New York City

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has NEVER failed, (not ever in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggists and get it, for it will, with the first application, instantly afford complete relief, and a few following applications are only required to effect a permanent cure without any trouble or inconvenience in its use.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over 30 years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere.

jan6-TU-TH&S-1Y

NO MORE WEAK NERVES.

Warner's Dispepsia Tonic is prepared expressly for Dyspeptics and those suffering from weak nerves with habitual constipation. There are very few who have not employed physicians for years to remedy what this preparation will do in a few weeks, by strengthening the nerves, enriching the circulation, restoring digestion, giving strength mentally and physically, enabling those who may have been confined for years to their rooms as invalids to again resume their occupations and all the duties of life. One trial is all we ask to enable this remedy to recommend itself to the most skeptical. It is a slightly stimulating tonic and a splendid appetizer, it strengthens the stomach and restores the generative organs and digestion to a normal healthy state. Weak, nervous and dispeptic persons should use WARNER'S DISPEPSIA TONIC. For sale by druggists. Price One Dollar.

COUGH no MORE.

WARNER'S COUGH BALSAM is healing, softening and expectorating. The extraordinary power it possesses in immediately relieving, and effectually curing the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Asthma, and Consumption is almost incredible. So prompt is the relief and certain its effects in all the above cases, or any affection of the throat and lungs, that thousands of physicians are daily prescribing it, and one and all say that it is the most healing and expectorating medicine known. One dose always affords relief, and in most cases one bottle effects a cure. Sold by druggists, in large bottles. Price, One Dollar. It is your own fault if you still cough and suffer. The Balsam will cure.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITAE, or WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetiser and tonic, and the finest thing in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine, bitters, or any other article. It is more lasting and cheaper. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is, in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also, at all respectable saloons. Price $1, in quart bottles.

n—EWF-1y

EMMENAGOGUE.

Warner's Emmenagogue is the only article known to cure the Whites, (it will cure in every case.) Where is the family in which this important medicine is not wanted? Mothers, this is the greatest blessing ever offered you, and you should immediately procure it. It is also a sure cure for Female irregularities, and may be depended upon in every case where the monthly flow has been obstructed through cold or disease. Sold by druggists Price One Dollar.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

HAVE A LAND GRANT DIRECT FROM the Government of 12,000,000 acres of the best farming lands in America. 3,000,000 acres choice farming lands on the line of the road, in the state of Nebraska. In the Great Platte Valley, now for sale, for cash or credit at low rates of interest. These lands are near the forty-first parallel of North Latitude, in a mild and healthy climate, and for grain growing and stock raising are unequalled by any in the United States. Convenient to market East and West. Prices range from $2 50 to $10 00 per acre.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To settlers with limited means. 2,500,000 acres rich government lands along the road between Omaha and North Platte. Surveyed and open for entry under the Homstead and Pre-emption Laws, and can be taken by "Actual Settlers only."

An opportunity never before presented for securing homes near a great Railroad with all the conveniences of an old settled country. New edition of descriptive pamphlets with maps now ready and sent free to all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe. Address,—

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner.
U. P. R. R. CO.,
Omaha, Nebraska.
jan30:dim-w3m

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

VINES, PLANTS, TREES,
SHRUBS, EVERGREENS,
FLOWERS, Etc.

BUY YOUR PLANTS AND TREES

Where you can get them true to name and of the best quality.

Catalogues Furnished on Application.

R. CUMMING & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO J. KNOX,
ja19:2md&3mw-sow 137 Liberty Street.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Daniel McKee, late of the borough of Birmingham, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the same will make immediate payment. Those having claims present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES SALISBURY, Administrator.
Office on 14th st., Birmingham. jan14:3tld&stw

$1,000 PER WEEK

Can be made on the quiet by parties who are up to snuff, without interfering with other business. Address, confidentially,

EDWARD CARTER,
se24:3mw "B" 2 Amity st., New York.

FOR SALE—A SECOND CLASS ENGINE well repaired, and in good running order. For particulars inquire of JAMES McBRIDE, at the shop of James Rees, corner of Fourth and Duquesne streets, or on the undersigned at North Star, Allegheny county.

feb11:4tw JAMES DONALDSON.

FARM FOR SALE.—WISHING TO move to Missouri, I offer my farm of 118 acres for sale. It is at Holiday's Cove, near station, on Pan Handle Railroad, 4 miles from Steubenville, O. It is 1¼ miles from churches, schools, stores, shops and mill. It is in an excellent community. It is a first class farm, only one acre unfillable. 100 acres cleared, well watered and fenced, excellent orchard small fruits in abundance. Good buildings, large two story frame house, tenant house, large stables, sheds, &c. For information see or address me at Holiday's Cove, Hancock county, West Virginia.

feb11:2tw SAMUEL ARCHER.

WANTED.—AGENTS. $30 PER DAY to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the *under-feed*, makes the "*lock stitch*" (alike on both sides,) and is *fully licensed*. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the market. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. sep15:1yw-z.

TWENTY THOUSAND AGENTS WANTED.—A watch given gratis to every person, male or female, and terms sent free, to clear from $15 to $25 per day, sure. Business entirely new. Can be done at home or traveling. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address,

W. H. CHIDESTER,
267 Broadway, New York.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of SAMUEL WADE, dec'd, late of the village of Noblestown, in North Fayette township, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims, present them duly authenticated for settlement to J. NELSON EWING,
GEORGE K. ROBB,
Noblestown, Feb. 4, 1871. Administrators.
feb11:6tw

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN.
Safe! Profitable! Permanent
JAY COOKE & CO.

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. These bonds are secured, first, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling-stock, and all equipments; second, by a First Mortgage on the Centre Land Grant, being more than twenty-two thousand acres of land to each mile of road.

The bonds are free from United States Tax; the principal and interest are payable in gold—the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest semi-annually, at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000.

The trustees under the mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7-30 bonds will at all times hereafter, until sold, be received at ten per cent. premium (or $110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20's can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics, increase their yearly income one-third, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest bank or banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks, may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the banks or bankers employed to sell this loan.

After thorough investigation, we have accepted an agency for the sale of these popularly approved bonds, and confidently recommend them to our customers and investers generally.

FOR SALE BY

James T. Brady & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

Hart, Caughey & Co., corner Fourth avenue and Wood street.

Masonic Savings Bank, 131 Smithfield street.

Western Savings Bank, 59 Fourth avenue.

S. McClean & Co., Bankers, 61 Fourth avenue.

General Agents.

Duff's College.

NO. 37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

An Old and Reliable Institution.
Harper's Edition of Duff's Bookkeping
Used as a Text Book.
PENMANSHIP.
Instructions and Lectures daily by Wm. H. Duff.
BOOKKEEPING DEPARTMENT.
Charles P. Duff, superintendent.
For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

P. DUFF & SONS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
o1w 124 Second avenue.

THE BEST AND CHOICEST
Smoking Tobacco
IS MANUFACTURED AT
FACTORY NO. 1
3d District of Maryland.

☞ **See that Every Package you buy bears that inscription.**

de26-1yw

OVER $4,000,000 WERE PAID FOR Taxes to U. S. Government during four years by the House of Lorillard. This amount is not exceeded by any Tobacco House in the world.

Their Century Chewing Tobacco is now made of choice, sweet leaf and sun-cured leaf of the best attainable varieties.

LORILLIARD'S Yacht Club Smoking is made of Cronoko, of Hyco Leaf, of N. C. and Va., esteemed among judges as the finest tobacco for the purpose ever found, and prepared by an original and patented process, whereby the bitter and acrid properties, as well as the nicotine is extracted, rendering it mild and harmless to nervous constitutions; it has a delightful aroma, leaves no disagreeable taste, and will not burn the tongue if a good pipe is used.

The Eureka Smoking is also a favorite Brand, being made of choice Virginia and always burns free and smooth; has an agreeable flavor, but is of heavier body than the Yacht Club, and cheaper in price; by mixing these two together an article of any desired strength may be obtained.

As an evidence of the popularity of Lorillard's Smoking, would say over 10,000,000 packages were sold during 1869, and still the demand increases.

AIKEN & CO.,
Dealers in
Roofing Slate!
—AND—
TINNED SLATING NAILS,
Cor. 11th and Liberty Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders for Roofing solicited, and promptly attended to. ap9:w

BANK NOTICE.—Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of the ARSENAL BANK, with banking and discounting privileges, and the general powers of Savings Banks of this Commonwealth, said Bank to be located in the Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh, and to have the right to receive deposits, pay interest thereon, to issue bank notes to such extent as may be authorized, and loan resources on promissory notes, bonds and mortgages, or other adequate securities, at such rate of interest as may be agreed upon by the parties, and to have a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN W. RIDDELL
Solicitor for Associations
PITTSBURGH, June17, 1870. ju16.6MW

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. jan14:3mw

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE contains in every number one complete prize story valued at $100. Forty pages of other matter. Yearly $1. Sold by news dealers at 10 cents per copy. Splendid premiums. $500 cash to be awarded for prize clubs. Specimen copy free. Address S. S. WOOD, Newrhg, N. Y. cc15:3y

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of Zacheus Scott, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said Decedent are requested to make known the same to me without delay.

ZACHEUS SCOTT, Ex.
ELIZABETH TOWNSHIP, January 4, 1871. jan5:6tw

Blank Books and Stationery
AT
MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

$10 TO $25.
Genuine Oroide Gold Watches. Call or send for circulars. JOHN FOGGAN, Manufacturer, 79 Nassau street, N. Y. feb25:4tw

MEDICAL.

Health! Beauty!

Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion
SECURED TO ALL.

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES.
SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES
THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE
INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT
EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IS FELT AND SEEN AND FELT.

Scrofula, Consumption, Syphilis in its many forms, Glandulary Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system; Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears; Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Nose, Mouth, and the worst forms of skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ague, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all Weakening and Painful Discharges; Night Sweats, and all Wastes of the Life Principle, are within the Curative Range of Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents, in the cure of Chronic, Scrofula, Constitutional, Skin and Syphiloid diseases, but it is the only positive remedy for

KIDNEY, BLADDER,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and where there is a pricking, burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the back, and along the course of the Urethra in passing water.

In all these Complaints, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, aided by the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS per day, will soon make a complete cure. In a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge water naturally without pain, and the urine will be restored to its natural clear and amber sherry color.

THE WASTE OF THE BODY

are supplied with new, healthy, and vigorous blood, that furnishes sound structure. Hence all suffering from WEAKENING DISCHARGES, either Male or Female, or from Excesses, or Errors, through the reparative process of RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN, are arrested, and the ruptured organs healed.

THE TRUE THEORY OF CURE

RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT supplies the system, through the blood, with the structure-making constituents, with Tissue-making Fibrine-making Heat or Caloric and Life-making elements. All of its constituents are *nourishing, purifying, and strengthening. It Repairs Health. Dissolves and Drives out of the body* the products of Decay and Corruption. CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS ULCERS, DROPSY, SYPHILLIS CANCER, TUMORS, &c., are all scrofula diathesis, and, as such, are within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

The Scrofula, by whatever name designated, is the results of deposits from the blood, induced or caused by Chronic inflamation. That these deposits take place when the blood is *poor, wear watery*, and incapable of holding in solution its proper constituents, or for the presence of some virus or poison in the blood, as Mercury, Calomel, Corrosive Sublimate, which is the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury or other agents, given in medicines and which enters largely in the common advertised Sarsaparillas, NOT AS A REMEDY OR CHANGE FROM THEIR NATURAL CONDITION.

That unless the repairs or nutriments are greater than the wastes, that decompositions and decay will supervene, and the powers of life become exhausted.

That the dying body cannot be sustained on any treatment of medication that exhausts the system or fails to nourish the blood, the only medium through which the *vital* forces are preserved, and on which the growth of the body depends.

OVARIAN TUMER CURED.

Never has a medicine taken internally been known to have cured tumors of the womb, uteri, ovaries or bowels; the knife has been the sole reliance in the hands of experienced surgeons; but Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian settles this question. For it has cured over TWENTY PERSONS of OVARIAN CYSTS and TUMORS, as well as Tumors in the Bowels, Uterous, Womb, Liver, Dropsical Effusion, Ascites, and Calculus Concretions.

TUMOR OF TWELVE YEARS' GROWTH CURED BY RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it, but had no faith in it because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, one box of Radway's Pills, and used two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

☞ Price, One Dollar.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAIN IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

NOT ONE HOUR AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ANY ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
Is a cure for every pain. It was the first, and is

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, Allays Inflammations and Cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands and organs, by one application in from one to twenty minutes. No matter how violent or excrutiating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

will, in from ONE to TWENTY MINUTES *afford ease and comfort*, and this medicine, so rapid in stopping pain, can be purchased for Fifty Cents per bottle at almost every druggist's and country merchant's store on this continent, and within one hour's distance of almost every habitation in the United States.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.
RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

If those who are now suffering Pain, no matter what the cause may be, or by what name it is called—if external, apply the Radway's Ready Relief to the part of the body where the pain is present. If INTERNAL,

20 DROPS DILUTED IN WATER,

As a drink; whether Cramps, Spasms, Inflammation, Congestion, Asiatic Cholera, Chills and Fever, the most violent, excrutiating, and torturing pains will be stopped in

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
PAINFUL ATTACKS WHERE.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE:
INFLAMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT B

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 9.

The Republican Senators were in caucus until the hour of the meeting of the Senate, engaged upon the report on the Committees. Much difficulty is experienced in the settlement of questions, especially with reference to recommending a change in the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Bowen, late Member of Congress from South Carolina, for bigamy, in marrying S. Petigrew King, in August last, while Mrs. Frances Hicks Bowen, whom he is alleged to have married in 1852, was living. The day for the trial has not been fixed, but it is thought the case will come up early during the present term.

The caucus of the Republican Senators met at 11 o'clock, with a full attendance. The committee appointed to arrange the standing committees, reported that they had performed their duty, and submitted a report. Senator Cameron was placed at the head of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Sumner is made chairman of the new Committee on Elections. Mr. Sumner immediately arose and declined the proffered chairmanship and challenged criticism upon his conduct during the twelve years he has served upon the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Sumner spoke for a few minutes, and then withdrew from the caucus. It is not known what influenced the caucus committee to change the arrangement agreed upon last night, which was to make Mr. Morton Chairman in place of Mr. Sumner. The Senate adjourned at twenty minutes of one o'clock, and the Republican Senators again went into caucus on the subject of standing committees. The motion pending in the caucus is to recommit the report to the committee. Messrs. Schurz and Sumner have spoken in favor of the motion, and Mr. Howe against recommittal. After a long and better debate the caucus sustained the report of the committee by a vote of 26 against 24, thus confirming, among other things, Mr. Cameron as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The Senate caucus to-day occupied nearly three hours. Messrs. Stewart, Scott, Carpenter, Conkling and others voted with the majority. Messrs. Trumbull, Morrill, of Vermont, and Fenton, with those in the negative. The list of Committees as adopted to-day, are as follows, and will be presented to the Senate tomorrow:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson, Schurz, Hamlin and Casserly.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Sumner, Stewart, Morton, Rice, Hamlin, Hill, and Thurman.

Finance—Messrs. Sherman, Morrill of Vermont, Fenton, Scott, Ames, Wright and Bayard.

Appropriations—Messrs. Cole, Sprague, Sawyer, Edmunds, Windom, West and Stevenson.

Commerce—Messrs Chandler, Corbett, Kellogg, Spencer, Buckingham, Conkling, and Vickers.

Manufactures—Messrs. Hamlin, Robertson, Boreman, Gilbert and a vacancy to be filled by the Democrats.

Agriculture—Messrs. Morton, Cameron, Robertson, Tipton and Davis.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Wilson, Cameron, Morton, Ames, Logan, West and Blair.

Naval Affairs—Messrs. Cragin, chairman, Anthony, Nye, Osborn, Caldwell, Ferry, of Michigan, and Stockton.

Judiciary—Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter, Frelinghuysen, Pool and Thurman.

Postoffices and Postroads—Messrs. Ramsey, Pomeroy, Gilbert, Cole, Flanagan, Ferry, of Michigan, and Kelley.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Tipton, Osborn, Sprague, Windom, Logan and Casserly.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Davis, of Kentucky, chairman, Ferry, Conn, Srwyer, Bayard and Blair.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Harlan, Corbett, Buckingham, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Hill and Davis, of Kentucky.

Pensions—Messrs. Edmunds, Sefton, Pratt, Brownlow, Ferry, of Michigan, West and Saulsbury.

Revolutionary Pensions—Messrs. Brownlow, Corbett, Cragin, and a vacancy to be filled with a Democrat.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Scott, Sprague, Pratt and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Patterson, Lewis, Spencer, Caldwell, Hitchcock and Vicker.

Patents—Messrs. Ferry, of Connecticut, Carpenter, Morrill, of Maine, Windom and Hamilton.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, Trumbull, Cole, Stockton and Hamilton.

Territories — Messrs. Nye, Cragin, Schurz, Boreman, Hill, Hitchcock and Cooper.

Pacific Railroad — Messrs. Stewart, Ramsey, Wilson, Harlan, Rice, Fenton, Scott, Kellogg, Hitchcock, Blair and Kelley.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Rice, Chandler, Flanagan, Lewis, Logan, Caldwell and Saulsbury.

On Revision of Laws--Messrs. Conkling, Carpenter, Pool, Pratt and Hamilton.

Education and Labor—Messrs. Sawyer, Morrill, of Vermont, Flanagan, Patterson and Blair.

Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Fenton, Windom and Saulsbury.

Printing—Messrs. Anthony (Chairman), Howe and Casserly.

Library—Messrs. Morrell, of Maine, Howe and Sherman.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Buckingham, Ames and Davis.

Revision of Rules—Messrs. Pomeroy, Edmunds and Bayard.

Political Disabilities—Messrs. Robertson, Boreman, Ames, Gilbert, Vickers and Stevenson.

Levees of the Mississippi River—Messrs. Kellogg, Trumbull, Schurz and Spencer, and one vacancy.

Special Committee on Southern Outrages—Messrs. Scott, Chandler, Wilson, Rice, Nye and Bayard.

The Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment was discontinued.

Mr. Morrell, of Maine, declined on account of ill-health, the re-election as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

The Democrats and Conservatives of both Houses held a caucus to-day. A resolution was passed urging the Democratic and Conservative members to be in constant attendance at all sessions until the final adjournment, and that absentees be requested to return at once to prevent contemplated evil legislattion.

Resolutions were offered to-day, and considerable argument was made, in favor of taking early action upon bills to repeal the duties on coal and salt, the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad bill, and several others, but the caucus definitely decided that no measures shall be enacted this session, except such as relate to the condition of the Southern States.

FRIDAY'S FIRE

AT PETROLEUM CENTRE.

The Upper Portion of the Town in Ruins—Loss About $80,000.

The following additional particulars of the destructive fire at Petroleum Centre we take from the Titusville *Courier*:

Petroleum Centre, the Sodom and Gomorrah of Pennsylvania, has experienced a visitation of the punishment hurled upon the Sodom of scriptural renown. To be sure it was not entirely destroyed, nor was it, so far as we have heard, visited with burning brimstone, but it *was* visited with fire and what was about as bad, burning oil, and a large portion of the place was entirely destroyed.

THE ALARM.

About eleven o'clock officer Thomas Hill was passing down the street when he heard a noise in a vacant building known as the Buffalo House. On entering he found the fire under full headway and far beyond any possibility of being checked. He immediately rushed out and gave the alarm, at the same time warning the residents of the upper portion of the town to remove and save what valuables they could. In a very short time a large crowd of persons had assembled, and the excitement became intense. A number of citizens, including, of course, the members of the fire company, went to work with a will and with almost superhuman efforts to save the place. But while many were at work, spurred on by the hope of saving their property, in many cases their all, and by the energy of despair, the usual number of loafers stood carelessly looking on and refused from the first to do anything to check the advance of the destroying element.

HOPELESS.

From the first all efforts to save the upper portion of the town seemed hopeless. A strong, high wind was prevailing at the time, and blowing directly up the creek, carried the flames along with resistless violence. Men, women and children were seen fleeing from burning buildings, with household valuables and goods of all kinds in their arms, and rumors were rife of persons being killed by falling buildings, burned to death, and everything horrible was readily credited. The scene was fraught with intense excitement, and all who witnessed it will for a lifetime remember the roaring and the crashing of the flames, the blinding, glaring light against the black sky, and the black volumes of smoke, starred with sparks rising and disappearing in the night. One hand engine, the only one in the place, proved of but little service, and when the danger was at its height, failed entirely. The general course of the wind was up the creek, but it seemed to desire the destruction of the entire town as it reversed from side to side, and pursued a zig-zag course, precluding any possibility of saving anything in the main street above its starting point. At last, however, it was checked, on the right hand side of the street, when near the American House, and died away entirely, after burning all within its reach on the opposite side.

THE BURNT DISTRICT

Includes all that portion between the Mather's building and Aiken's Hall, on the West side, and a small building near the American House and the end of the street on the west. From Officer Hill we learn that from sixty to seventy-five buildings were destroyed. On careful inquiry we find that there were about fifty buildings on the Main street and there were probably ten more burned outside of this, making in all sixty buildings.

THE CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

As before stated, the fire originated in the old Buffalo House, owned by a man named H. R. Aldrich, which for some time has been unoccupied. The building was to have been sold at sheriff sale on Monday next, and taking this fact into consideration with the rumor that it was insured for $1,000, there seems to be strong grounds for that suspicion.

AFTER THE FIRE.

The burnt district wears the usual desolate appearance, and is a scene of blackness, smoke, and dirt generally. But notwithstanding all this, owners of property were on the ground picking up what could be saved, and making arrangements for rebuilding, and although they were possessed of much energy and pluck, we hardly expect to see it covered with new buildings inside of several years, if ever.

Below we publish a list of the business places and residences destroyed, together with the amount of loss to each individual and the amount of insurance, as taken from the *Record* of yesterday afternoon:

H. B. Davis, Petroleum Centre House and furniture. Loss $3,500. No insurance.

E. W. Bailey, building. Loss $500.

J. W. Thompson, tenant, grocery store. Loss $1,400. Insured for $2,000.

H. C. Wachter, building and stock of groceries. Loss $4,100. Insured for $2,000.

Delia Garrick, building and stock of groceries.

G. R. Kemp, building.

Owen Gaffney, building and wholesale liquors. Loss $5,000. Insurance $1,000.

Sweeney & Collins, wholesale liquor dealers, building and stock. Loss $3,500.

Ellen Donegan, three buildings and furniture, and $600 worth of goods in pawnbroker's shop. Loss $3,000; insured for $1,800 in Pennsylvania and Maryland companies.

M. Soubel, building. Loss $600.

George W. King, meat market, building and furniture. Loss $1,600; insured for $600.

D. Harris, Titusville, Excelsior building, occupied by private families. Loss $1,000.

J. M. Shutts, grocer, building and stock. Loss $1,400, insured for $600.

M. McGee, fish market, building and stock. Loss $900. No insurance.

John Glenn, shoe shop, building and stock. Loss not known.

Queen City, Brothel. Loss $800.

J. & M. Barrett, wholesale liquors.

Wm. Lee, building and news room. Loss $400.

Mrs. Melony, building. Loss $1,000. Insured for $500.

E. W. Barker & Co., in the above building, stock of groceries. Loss $1,700, no insurance.

Johanna Collins, building. Loss $400.

Mary Beck, building. Loss $300.

W. H. Casey, building. Loss $450.

Eliza Jane Riehl, building. Loss $500.

Mary A. Sargent, building. Loss $500.

Adam Fisher, building. Loss $250.

Lizzie Brown, building. Loss $200.

E. R. Sweeney, building. Loss $400.

L. M. Sternburg, three buildings. Loss $1,400.

John Freel, building. Loss $600.

Mary Smith, building and saloon. Loss $1,000.

Michael Freel, building and grocery. Loss $500.

J. Rutherford, hardware store, tinners tools, &c. Loss $9,000. Insured in Cumberland Valley and Williamsport companies for $3,000.

Sam Davis, building. Loss $300.

H. B. Aldrich, Buffalo House, not occupied.

Louis Richl, building occupied as a bowling alley. Loss $400; no insurance.

Benjamin Sabins, concert hall. Loss $900; no insurance.

E. H. Bailing, building. Loss $400.

W. J. Bennet, groceries; loss on building and stock $900.

F. J. Hanna & Co., machine shop. Loss $4,000; no insurance.

John Ulmer building. Loss $700. John Moreover, tenant, furniture and restaurant fixtures. Loss $700; no insurance.

L. A. Davis, building and furniture. Loss $1,000; insurance $300.

S. A. Huges, building. Loss not known.

A. O. Griffin, building. Loss not known.

S. A. Huges, building and billiard parlors. Loss $2,500; insurance $1,200.

Decker & Evans, building torn down.

Forty-seven buildings burned and one torn down.

There were probably 12 buildings, including barns, back of the street destroyed, making in all 60 buildings destroyed by the fire.

FOREIGN NEWS

World Special.

A NEW RED REPUBLIC.

PARIS, March 11.—The Reds propose the formation of a new republic, with Victor Hugo as President, Gen. Garibaldi, Minister of war, and Blanc Rochefort and Flourens as ministers. Belleville battery is to complete earth works, with glacis, embrasures, platform, scarpe, trenches, sharp shooters, angles and mittrailleuses. Embrasures, containing guns pointed at Paris were unmasked yesterday.

ANARCHY PREVAILS

among the insurgents. A number of regiments of the line have been sent to Versailles to protect the Assembly. Thiers' influence is waring. A fleet of transports will soon sail for Hamburg and Bremen to bring home French prisoners.

SOUTH GERMAN ELECTIONS.

BERLIN, March 11.—The South German elections have resulted in the choice of five hundred liberals and ten conservatives and fifteen clericals.

BONAPARTIST INTRIGUES

are ripe in Brussels and elsewhere.

TROCHU INSANE.

PARIS, March 11.—Gen. Trochu has become insane. Rochefort is dead, he died of heart disease.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 11.—It is announced that Conservatives are preparing a resolution for introduction in the House of Commons, to rescind the first and second articles of the declaration of the Paris Congress of 1856, concerning neutral flags and privateering. D'Israeli will demand a division of the House on the measure.

John Stewart Mill presided at a meeting at St. James, last night, of the workingmen of the peace society, called for the purpose of uttering a protest against extravagant army expenditures. Mr. Mill in reference to the government army bill, praised the section providing for the abolistion of the system of purchase of commissions. He preferred to assimilate the army to that of Switzerland rather than that of Prussia. A resolution passed condemning the proposed increase of army expenses. Many members of Parliament attended the meeting.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

The steamship Weser, from New York, arrived at Southampton.

The schooner Hope, has been sunk near Glassgow and all on board lost.

The schooner Northern Star has been wrecked near Wexford and is believed the entire crew perished.

The bark Daring was driven ashore, and several of the crew were drowned.

CUBA.

HAVANA, March 11.—The *Diario* today, in an editorial, advocates placing a price upon the head of Maximo Gomez, insurgent General, assigning as a reason that Gomez is a foreigner and incendiary.

Insurgent Captain Carlos Cerice Loments, before being led to execution at Cienfuegos, was married.

An engagement took place recently at Los Tunas, during which twenty-five insurgents were killed.

The people of Nuevitas are preparing arches, and the Puerto Principeans are arranging their houses for the reception of Valmaseda, who is expected to visit the insurgents.

Col. Horaito Simoni has been captured and executed, near Magarambo. There is a rumor of the death of Margruis Santa Luerra and Edevaros Figrierdo.

Col. Lapoya surprised a party of insurgents in the woods at San Vincente, on the 17th of February, and after a short engagement killed eight of them and took ten prisoners, among whom was the rebel commander, Horatio Simonni, a native of Puerto Principe, and married to an American lady, daughter of a Mr. Fairchild, who was a very prominent man here at one time, but is now living in New York.

RIOT AT ZURICH.

ZURICH, March 11.—A German celebration in honor of the return of peace which began on Thursday, was disturbed by French officers, who are detained here as prisoners of war. The German Torahalle Music Hall was attacked and occupied by the French, and several persons were injured in the melee. The Swiss Federal Council at once ordered the adoption of military measures to put an end to the tumult and prevent a recurrence. Disturbances were nevertheless resumed, on Friday, when the Hall was again stormed by the French and the German flag torn to pieces. Subsequently, a large number of the people of Zurich, who sympathized with the Germans, attacked the prison in which sixteen officers of the French Mobile Guard, arrested on the previous day, were imprisoned. The Swiss soldiers guarding the prison at once fired upon, and repulsed the mob, but unfortunately killed and wounded several innocent persons in a house on the opposite side of the street. The riot has been thoroughly quelled, and to-day the city is perfectly quiet.

LATER.

ZURICH, March 11.—Evening—Only one person was killed during the disturbance. The Federal Council has sent four battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery from Berne to Zurich to assist in keeping peace. Further disturbances are apprehended.

THE ST. LOUIS TORNADO.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

APPALING SCENES.

The Killed and Wounded.

THE LOSS AND DAMAGE.

Our telegrams of Thursday gave an account of the terrible tornado that swept over St. Louis on Wednesday. The following additional details we gather from the *Republican* of that city:

THE WEATHER BEFORE THE OUTBURST.

Yesterday morning dawned cloudy and a little sultry. There were some indications of rain, but nothing whatever to cause any apprehensions of an unusual outburst. In the afternoon, about one o'clock, the gloom in the heavens deepened to the south and west, and there were a few drops of rain now and then. A brisk breeze prevailed which was warm in its temperature, but the worst prophet of evil would only have predicted a passing thunder-storm. There was nothing of that strange hush that generally falls over nature as a preface to the unloosing of her giant forces, nor that lurid light which forebodes a tumult in the sky. Between two and three o'clock the clouds assumed an appearance alarming to an inexperienced eye. The gray masses of vapor became ragged and torn along their edges, and here and there fleecy patches were rent off and hurried along by some swift power. The rain commenced to fall and the wind rose gradually, but not to an extent to create alarm.

THE OUTBURST OF THE TORNADO.

A few minuter past three o'clock the awful visitation opened its fury without a moment's warning, blowing from the southwest, coming up the river in a diagonal line inclining eastward in its advance—a terrible whirling force, compacted in a path of about six or eight hundred feet wide, and rushing onwards with a roar like an angry sea, and the velocity of a bird's flight. At another time perhaps it will be possible to collect particulars of the coming of the tempest, but yesterday hardly a witness could be found who could give a coherent statement. They all seemed to think that it smote the earth as with a sudden blow, and they knew not that it was coming until it was upon them. They did not see it coming but only felt its awful seizure. The tornado seemed to have barely touched our southern limits, but to have kept east of the city, and no very alarming damage was done until it struck East St. Louis. Here it manifested its dreadful power, within a space of three minutes, in a manner never before equalled in this part of the country, and almost indescribable. Let the reader imagine an irresistable air-torrent rushing against the frail, artificial structures of man, situated on an exposed river bank. In a moment the air is filled with splinters, dust and fragments of all kinds. Houses, sheds and other structures disappear as if leveled by the blow of a Titan, or fly to pieces and are borne along the stream of the storm. The East St. Louis elevator was the first edifice struck on the Illinois shore, a strong frame building. The roof was blown to ribbons, and a large portion of it, like a black meteor, shot northward and fell far away in the river. Then came the destruction of other houses; some were unroofed, and some were rent to pieces, walls and all, and the unhappy inmates buried in the ruins. The stately steamer Mollie Able, lying at the East St. Louis wharf, had her texas torn off and hurled into the river. The bridge tug "Hewitt" had her wheel-house disposed of in the same way, and became a wreck. The whole forest of frame work over the east abutment pier of the bridge was twisted up like a bunch of reeds in the fingers of the storm, and crashed down in a pile of chaotic ruin. Railway cars and engines were dashed down on their sides or whirled off the tracks as if they were paper boxes. Whole trees were either struck to the earth, as if the trunks had been severed by a cannon shot, or lifted bodily and carried yards away from where they a moment before stood. Put all these destructions together, and a hundred others; fill the air with a maze of whirling objects, and imagine a sky as black as ink, seamed every moment with tongues of lightning and reverberating with thunder crashes, while there is a steady roar of a great rushing on earth, and some idea may be gained of the outburst of the tornado on East St. Louis. It was an awful scene—one never to be forgotten. The very suddenness was terrible. Here a moment before business of all kinds was in progress, and now the whole population is shivering aghast, while turmoil and destruction and great noises rage all round them on all sides, mingling with which is the piteous cry of the agonized sufferers, caught between timbers or pressed beneath weights that crush them to death. So swift, so sudden, so short was the storm, that it seemed like the passage of some enormous invisible missile dragging rain in its train.

PROGRESS OF THE STORM.

The tornado did not last more than three minutes. As above stated, it seemed to come from the southwest, and touching the Illinois shore first at the elevator, passed along the river bank, inclining eastward and terminating at the track of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad, nearly at the head of Bloody Island, and at this point about eighty yards from the river. Its speed is estimated at between sixty and seventy miles an hour, and its strength was almost irresistible where any flat surface was exposed. What damage was done south of the city was not definitely ascertained, but no reports were received last night of any serious consequences.

EXCITEMENT AND DISMAY.

The scene in East St. Louis during and immediately succeeding the storm was thrilling beyond description. The destruction of so many buildings, and the killing and wounding of so many persons, caused universal dismay and excitement. Hardly had the wind and rain deluge ceased, before men, women and children might be seen running about in all directions, some in the very insanity of fear aimlessly flying for security somewhere; others seeking help for some loved ones buried in tempest-made ruins, or looking in anagony of suspense for some relative or friend of whose safety there is uncertainty. It was a wild, pathetic scene; consternation was in every face, while many might be seen glancing excitedly at the sky, as if expecting some further dreadful phenomenon of the elements. Nothing bewilders and appals more than an outburst from the heavens, working destruction by invisible forces, to which the dullest mind realizes there is no limit. So in East St. Louis yesterday, for a time there was a fearful looking for worse things, even among the rack and ruin already accomplished.

THE LOSS OF LIFE

Is the deplorable feature in the events of yesterday. Had we only to chronicle the destruction of property, the task would be unpleasant, but among an energetic people the loss would easily be repaired. The dead, however, make a tragedy out of the storm, and make even its remembrance a horror. So far as could be ascertained last evening, there were seven men killed and fifty-two persons wounded.

THE KILLED.

First of all was Mr. John Bodkin O'Neil, purchasing agent for the Southeastern railway. Mr. O'Neil was, at the time of the catastrophe, standing in front of the Southeastern passenger depot. He was struck by a flying piece of timber on the head and instantly killed. Mr. O'Neil was an estimable young man, and leaves many friends to mourn his sad fate.

John Vogel, foreman of S. Mayo's lumber yard, was killed by the office, in which he was writing at the time, being blown completely down, terribly crushing his head.

Daniel Collins was in the house of Mr. Patrick Conway, which was blown down. His head was terribly cut, and he also received internal injuries. He died five hours after the accident.

Timothy Drumm, an employee of the Chicago Transfer Company, was immediately killed by the harness shop of the Company, in which he was at the time, being blown down and crushing him by the falling debris.

Probably the most horrible death which occurred was that of Isaac Evans, an engineer on the Chicago Railroad. The time the Chicago Railroad round house was blown entirely down, Mr. Evans was asleep in one of the rooms of the upper story of the building. As the building was carried to the ground Mr. Evans was carried with it, and then his body burned to a crisp by the fire which immediately ensued. His body was recovered about six P. M., with nothing but the trunk remaining.

A driver in the employ of Zimmerman & Co., of this city, lumber merchants, was immediately killed by being crushed beneath the falling mass of one of the Chicago freight depots.

John Eisley, a brakeman on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, was on a car which was blown from the track into the slough, and immediately killed. Up to a late hour his body had not been recovered.

James Halpin, an employee at the bridge, was killed at the east pier.

The names of the wounded are also given.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE

Which occurred to a whole family, cannot be passed over without being noticed. The portion of the house near the Chicago depot, in which Mr. Charles Schaffer's family were situated at the time of the tornado, was blown down from the roof to the foundation, and strange to say, with a slight contusion to one of the children, the family escaped unharmed.

THE LOSS.

The amount of property destroyed will in all probability reach or exceed one and a half million of dollars:

LOSS OF GRAIN.

Twelve cars loaded with grain standing on the trestle work of the elevator at the time, were blown from the track and a portion of their contents strewed on the ground. One car was blown in the river and is a total loss. The cars were owned by the Indianapolis and St. Louis railway company.

FREIGHT OFFICE UNROOFED.

The roof of the freight office of the Indianapolis company was blown off, as also was a portion of one of the freight houses. The loss of the Indianapolis company is probably $8,000.

A TEAM OF MULES IN THE RIVER.

A four-horse team of mules, which was approaching one of the ferry boats, was blown off the apron, and three of them drowned.

THE FERRY BOAT EDWARDSVILLE,

Which was crossing to the east side, had her pilot-house carried away.

The ferry-boat,

MULLIKIN,

Had her smoke-stack carried away, and a portion of her upper works injured.

STILL ANOTHER.

The tug-boat Ram, owned by the Wiggins Ferry company, had her deck swept clear of every movable object. The loss of the Ferry company is estimated at $5,000.

FIVE TENANT BOATS,

Owned by fishermen, were unroofed and the occupants left to the mercy of the weather.

BOARDING HOUSE GONE, &C.

A boarding house owned by Mr. Patrick Conway was blown down, and several small dwelling houses owned by the Ohio and Mississippi railway company. The loss of Mr. Conway, including personal property, is probably $2,000.

LOSSES TO CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The passenger depot, two freight depots, the round house and water-tank of the Chicago railway company were blown down. The round house took fire and all the wood work burned after it had fallen. Isaac Evans, an engineer, was killed in the building. One engine was in the house at the time, and she, too, is a total wreck. Seven freight cars were thrown from the track, and all out-buildings destroyed. The loss of the Chicago company will probably reach $350,000.

THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD LOSSES.

This road suffered severely. Three freight houses, the passenger car house, water-tank, and Adams express office, were blown down, and twenty-two cars were blown from the track. The losses of the Ohio and Mississippi will probably reach $300,000. A number of small tenement houses owned by the company, lying north of the depot grounds were also blown down.

THE TOLEDO AND WABASH ROAD.

The round house, Wabash railway company, was blown down and two engines were buried in the ruins; three passenger coaches and one Pullman palace car, and also an engine, were blown from the track into the slough. Seventeen box cars were blown from the track; all the out-builings of the company were destroyed. The loss of the Wabash company will probably reach $200,000.

THE GRAND HAVOC.

Here the amount of destruction occasioned in East St. Louis terminates, so far as ascertainable last night. The tornado passed on and left the evidences of its frightful visiting behind. But these particulars do not sum up the general havoc wrought and the individual suffering occasioned.

LOSSES ELSEWHERE.

Late last evening reports reached East St. Louis that the town of Brooklyn, about two miles northeast of East St. Louis, had been visited by the same storm, and a large amount of property destroyed. Some property also in or near Venice is reported to have been destroyed.

THE SUFFERING

Among the unfortunate families in East St. Louis is really pitiable. About thirty families were rendered homeless, and many poor people had their little all buried in the ruins of their once happy homes. The good people of East St. Louis did all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded and homeless. The ferry-boats, up to a late hour, were thronged with people from this side of the river, all anxious to learn the fate of their friends. Some action on the part of citizens on this side of the river looking towards assistance to the sufferers will doubtless be looked for, and we hope not in vain.

THE WRECK OF THE EAST ABUTMENT.

One of the most extraordinary results of the storm was shown at the east abutment pier. At the time of the outburst about twenty-two men were at work in the air-chamber, and over one hundred others were dispersed about the works, some on the masonry and some aloft in the purchase-boxes and at other points. The heavy rain which preceded the tornado had driven some of the men to shelter, but still very nearly the regular number were at work as usual. Nearly every citizen is familiar with the appearance of the site of the pier, as the work of laying the caisson progresses. The frame work of the derricks with the wire ways of the "travelers" and other beams crossing and recrossing each other, make a perfect forest over the pier which is of the strongest character. The timbers employed are all of massive size and the fastenings are of iron. High upon the southeast corner of this maze of timbers was the aerial rest which Supt. McComas call's his office. This was the scene where it seems the very heart of the tempest struck. The crossing timbers formed a sort of lattice work, but the tornado was too compact for it to resist. It struck the frame work like a rushing sea. There was a moment of dreadful creaking—a shivering, as if a furious spirit was assailing the whole—the workmen looked up aghast, hardly a moment was there for a man to change his place, before the dreadful downfall came. The whole frame work not so much gave way as was gathered up and piled like a lot of dry twigs into a chaotic heap, and dashed down and stamped upon by the storm, the great mass inclining in a northeastwardly direction.

The noise at first was positively deafening, and men were bewildered and hardly knew what had happened. But the storm passed as swiftly as it came, and then came the terrible realization of the calamity. Cries of wounded men came from the awful wreck pleading for assistance.

DISTRESSING SCENES.

As the news spread of the tornado across the river, the attention of people at first was concentrated on the bridge works. It was reported that a most terrible accident had occurred, and the wildest rumors prevailed as to the loss of life. Soon the wives and other relatives and the friends of the men employed at the works heard the news, and alarm spread quickly from heart to heart. Many a pallid and trembling woman might be seen hurrying to the landing of the bridge tugs or standing there looking wildly towards the mass of ruin at the east abutment, or eagerly questioning if such a man, naming some dear one employed in the works, was hurt or killed. Even at dark anxious women were to be seen waiting for the arrival of the boats to have their anxieties allayed. The officers and employees of the Bridge Company acted with commendable kindness and promptitude, both in succoring the wounded and in answering the inquiries respecting the victims of the accident.

THE STORM AT BELLVILLE.

The dwelling house on High street belonging to Mrs. Wm. C. Davis was unroofed by a wind storm which passed over a portion of Bellville, between three and four o'clock p. m. A small portion of the roof was landed in the street, and the balance lodged on the premises of Wm. Killermann, adjoining, where trees and fences were more or less damaged. Fortunately none of the inmates of either house were injured. Some sheds in the vicinity of the depot of the St. Louis and Bellville railroad were blown down. The roof was blown from a stable owned by Jacob Dolich, and also from a stable owned by Edward Abend, in the southeastern part of the city. The fair grounds were more or less damaged, and a portion of the new amphitheatre, it is said, was levelled to the ground, while signs and chimneys were blown about promiscuously.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

FULTON COUNTY is agitated over railroad prospects.

THEY are troubled with incendiaries at Allentown.

JOHN GOE escaped from the Greensburg jail through the sky-light a few days since. He was confined for non-payment of costs, and vainly entreated the jailor to let him visit a friend. Getting tired he convinced the jailor that he was good as his name and did "go."

SAYS the Washington *Review:* Jacob Gibson, of Carroll township, has in his employ a lad named Al. Yohe, who, although only nineteen years of age, weighs two hundred and thirty-eight pounds! It strikes us this is a trifle more hefty than anything in the same line mentioned by any of our "blowing" neighborhood contemporaries.

THURSDAY evening last, Miss L. F. Fagely, of Sunbury, a young lady attending the academy at Bloomfield, Perry county, committed suicide by drowning herself in a pond of water near that place.

THE name of the postoffice known as Lawrenceburg, Armstrong county, Pa., has been changed by the department to Parker's Landing. The change of base of business caused by the oil interest, as well as the greater familiarity of the name now adopted, is given as the cause for the change.

MR. WALTER DEARBORN and his son residing in Hayfield, Crawford county, were both bitten by a mad dog a few days since.

MISS EVA CLARK, aged twenty-one years, daughter of James Clark, of Venango borough, Crawford county, died very suddenly, on Monday, last week, from the effects of chloroform.

Triumph of Skill.

Mr. Creelman, fifty years of age, long a resident of Indiana Station, Fayette county, Orange P. O., ten years entirely blind from cataract with permanent contraction of the pupils, caused by the adhesions of the lens to the iris, lately came to Pittsburgh. Stopping at No. 6 Congress street, consulted Dr. Sterrett, who separating the lens from the iris, removed the cataracts. He again sees to read and write. MR1TDW

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm salt rhum and other cutanious affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth by using the *Juniper Tar Soap* made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE DEMOCRACY.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

Messrs. J. P. Barr, W. H. Mechling, Robt. Liddell, Isadore Coblens, Jos. D. Lynch, John P. Heisel, A. F. Keating and P. O'Brien, Elected Delegates to the State Convention.

The Democratic County Convention met at the Court House yesterday morning. D. D. Bruce Esq., Chairman of the the County Committee in the chair.

He said as Chairman of the Committee it is my duty to call you to order, and announce the business for which we have met. This Convention has been called for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. Our Convention is not very large, and we have a fine room to meet in, and there is no reason why we should not transact the business in an orderly manner. I have been requested to observe the fact that the county has been at a good deal of expense in furnishing this room; in a respectable style. My attention was called to this because our friends of the other party at their meeting some time ago seemed to be totally oblivious to this fact, and they left the room in a very disagreeable condition and in a state requiring Repairs. It is necessary that the rooms be kept in good order. It is expensive and troublesome to do so, and gentlemen should carefully observe proper decorum. It is is probably superfluous to remind our delegates of their duty to observe these rules of etiquette and common decency. I am convinced that you will deport yourselves in a becoming manner; and that no room will be left for complaints after the adjournment of this convention.

The chairman then said the election of temporary Secretaries was first in order. Messrs. W. H. Reel, J. S. Murray, Geo. H. Kuhn, D. O. Barr, C. B. Strain, C. O'Donnell and J. P. Heisel were nominated and elected.

The chairman then said it was usual to call for credentials. A list had been prepared, which might be called and if there were any mistakes they could be corrected.

The list was then called and the following districts were represented:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—A. F. Keating, M. F. Cassidy.
Second ward—James Irvin, R. B. Patterson.
Third ward—W. J. Dick, Thomas Holland.
Fourth ward—Wm. H. Mechling, Jos. O'Brien.
Fifth ward—Charles B. Strain, Thomas F. Hughes.
Sixth ward—P. O'Brien, B. McGuinness.
Seventh ward—Henry Smith, N. Stokely.
Eighth ward—George H. Kuhn, D. O. Barr.
Ninth ward—Peter Zern, C. O'Donnell.
Tenth ward—R. Koenig, John Grant.
Eleventh ward—John B. Hays, J. N. McClowry.
Twelfth ward, 1st precinct—Jas. Nolan, Edward Neiweud.
Twelfth ward, 2d precinct—Jos. Neeson, Andrew Heyl.
Thirteenth ward—John Coyle, John Bridgens.
Fourteenth ward—Jas. McGinnis, John C. Barr.
Fifteenth ward—Sam'l Cameron, Philip Weissenberger.
Sixteenth ward—J. P. Epping, Lucas Gross.
Seventeenth ward—William Reardon, John B. Cochran.
Eighteenth ward—S. C. McCandless, Phillip O'Neill.
Nineteenth ward—J. F. Hullihen, Jos. Connor.
Twentieth ward—T. A. Spence.
Twenty-first ward—Henry Brown, E. Whalen.
Twenty-second ward—Joseph D. Lynch Christ. Magee,
Twenty-third ward—Metcalf, Patrick Fahey.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—W. P. Bedell, M. F. Ward.
Second ward—J. McAllister.
Third ward, 1st precinct—John Swan, John Siddons.
Thirdward, 2d precinct—William Miller G. Foss.
Fourth ward, 1st precinct—William H. Reel, Joseph S. Lare.
Fourth ward, 2d precinct—John Gordon, John Titzel.
Fifth ward—George Motherel, T. C. Martin.
Sixth ward—J. H. Grouard.
Seventh ward—Conrad Reiter, Martin Ley.
Eighth ward—James Callery. A. C. Reed.
Ninth ward—R. H. Kerr, James Bown.

BOROUGHS.

Elizabeth—D. M. Lambert, John Kinney.
West Pittsburgh—Joseph Rogers.
Monongahela—James Carlin, Thomas Kernan.
Sewickly—Jacob Whitesell, F. Reisinger.
Birmingham, 1st precinct—W. Signor, F. Plunkett.
Birmingham, 2d precinct—S. M. McIlhany, M. Laughlin.
East Birmingham, 1st precinct—A. T. Rapp.
Mount Washington—William Engle, James McKane.
Sharpsburg—Joseph Hart, Jerome Rahm.
M'Keesport—F. Smith, M. Guffey.
South Pittsburgh—John O'Rilley, J. C. Carter.
West Elizabeth—W. R. Lewis, Isaac Keenan.
Ormsby—E. C. McTiernan, Jas. Wurtrung,
Tarentum—Jas. B. Fulton, Andrew Borland.
Millvale—John T. Davis, Samuel Lurk.
Temperanceville—H. D. Ryan, Thomas Sheeran.
Union—J. Buckley, John Kenney.
Etna—E. Eichenblaub, Lawrence Winchell.
St. Clair—John Conrad, Francis Hobel.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—Benj. Crawford, Jos. Kelch.
Leet—W. McCormick, B. Stewart.
Plum—John A. Connor, J. C. Boyle.
Penn—Thos. Sanson, Joseph Cypbert.
Elizabeth, 1st precinct—Jno. Power, Andrew McKinley.
Elizabeth, 2d precinct—David Lloyd, F. Cliphorn.
Elizabeth, 3d precinct—W. Taylor, Hugh Thompson.
Elizabeth, 4th precinct—Jos. Calhoun, W. Sterrett.
Mifflin—O. H. P. Blackburn, J. F. Rettersom.
Robinson, 1st precinct—S. Hays, P. Bowman.
Robinson, 2d precinct—R. S. Guthrie, M. Andrews.
Moon—J. Lashell, J. C. Boggs.
Baldwin, 2d precinct—S. Cooley, W. Crouch.
Ross, 1st precinct—J. Rodgers, Andrew Minehart.
Ross, 2d precinct—W. Fairfield, H. Crider.
McCandless—John H. Cole, C. Raltzhouse.
East Deer—P. Hutchinson, D. Brady.
Upper St. Clair—W. McMullen, W. S. Douglass.
North Fayette—N. Ewing, J. P. Gorendie.
Neville—Robt. Phillips, John McCabe.
Shaler, 1st precinct—E. Leth, Charles Sweney.
Shaler, 2d precinct—C. Bauman, Geo. Kindt.
Wilkins—Hugh Toner.
South Versailles, 2d precinct—A. M. McClintock, Col. John Sill.
Jefferson—Henry Large, W. J. Snee.
Chartiers—J. K. P. Duff, W. Bryan.
Findley—Robt. Angeal, J. P. Swaney
Ohio—D. Shaffer, John Kearns.
Reserve—C. Fralich, A. Roth.
Snowden—Thos. Cowan, J. P. Lanier.
West Deer—Chas. Bryson, James Hughes.
Indiana—Geo. Hessinger, Wm. Boyd.
Lower St. Clair—John Connor, Jr., A. Stine.
South Fayette—Wm. Nicholson, J. C. Cummings.
Crescent—John Schrodes, E. Parker.
McClure—J. A. Drexel, J. Eckert.
Union—G. S. Carnahan, Jos. Carter.
Hampton—J. McDonald, H. S. McNeil.
Scott, 1st precinct—R. B. Little, J. S. McCabe.
Scott, 2d precinct—B. Ford, J. Gotliff.
Harrison—J. Johnson, J. M. Williams.
Lincoln—M. Kindy, J. McClosky.
Forward—R. McKinney, D. McCurdy.

The following gentlemen were then elected Vice Presidents:

Messrs. Richard Brown, James Irvin, C. O'Donnell, Daniel McCurdy, R. W. Guthrie, Robert Liddell, and James McGinnis.

On motion the present Secretaries were continued as permanent Secretaries.

The nomination of eight,—two Senatorial and six Representative delegates to the State Convention were next taken up.

Mr. Reel moved that the nominations be written, placed in a hat and the names recorded on slips as drawn out. Carried.

There were two sets of delegates reported from Union township. Both parties were admitted to seats.

The Chairman then announced that the election of permanent officers was next in order.

R. H. Kerr moved that the present Chairman be elected a permanent Chairman.

The Chairman said he was not a delegate, and thought the honor should be distributed among the members.

Mr. Kerr said the Chairman should be a delegate, and the motion was afterward carried.

On motion of Mr. Malcolm Hay the voting by viva voce was adopted.

Mr. O'Donnell moved that the two delegates who receivd the most votes be chosen Senatorial delegates. Carried.

Mr. Strain moved that the next six should be the Representative delegates. Carried.

The following is the result of the ballot. We give the tally lists of the two Recording Secretaries, inasmuch as there were some discrepancies in the tally papers:

	One Paper.	Other Sheet.
R. B. Patterson	24	24
James F. Barr	91	89
A. F. Keating	66	63
Robert Liddell	87	84
A. W. Foster	61	61
R. W. Guthrie	49	49
Samuel McKelvy	13	13
E. J. Roberts	80	80
W. H. Mechling	83	83
Moses P. Walsh	42	42
John P. Heisel	62	67
Jos. D. Lynch	72	68
Patrick O'Brien	66	66
Isidore Cohens	78	83
Michael Lipp	7	7

Messrs. Jas. P. Barr and Wm. H. Mechling having received the highest number of votes were declared the Senatorial delegates.

The Representative delegates chosen were Messrs. Robert Liddell, Isadore Coblens, Joseph D. Lynch, John P. Heisel, A. F. Keating.

The discrepancy between the Secretaries in recording the vote of Mr. P. O'Brien necessitated another ballot, which resulted as follows: O'Brien, 35; Foster, 21; Roberts, 14.

Mr. O'Brien was declared elected the sixth representative delegate.

Adjourned *sine die*.

BIGAMY.

A Beating Administered Upon a Wife Brings the Husband into Trouble.

A year and a half ago the wife of a tavern keeper in the Tenth ward left the bed and board of her husband, and where she went the tavern keeper neither knew nor cared. It was supposed that their married life had been an unhappy one and that the parting was as graceful as might be under the circumstances. In August of 1870, however, the tavern keeper took unto himself another wife, So far the public, for all it knew, had no right to meddle in the matter. But yesterday the second wife made complaint before Alderman Konig that her husband had inflicted upon her a severe flagellature, the stings of which not only induced her to sue for assault and battery, but likewise for bigamy. It appears that the separation from the first wife was not followed by a divorce, hence the charge of bigamy. This much was brought out at the first hearing, and it was taken by the Alderman as sufficient to hold the defendant on for a further hearing.

Important to Sufferers From Nervous Excitements.

A gentleman residing in Grammercy Place, New York, (whose name it would not be proper to mention,) was suffering terribly about three weeks ago from the effects of dissipation. He could not sleep, vomited frequently, was tormented by horrible fancies, and could not keep a limb still. Opiates made him worse. While in this condition he was visited by a friend, who advised him to try PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne, stomachic and tonic. "No use," said the sick man, despondingly; "nothing will save me. I'm a gone case." "Pshaw!" said his friend, "you're worth forty dead men yet! *I'm* going to doctor you now." So saying he put on his hat, and going to the nearest druggist's, presently returned with a bottle of the Bitters, of which he administered a dose forthwith. It had a soothing, cheering, tranquilizing effect. For a week thereafter, the gentleman continued to take the tonic regularly, according to the directions, and at the end of that time was able to return to business in sound health, and with a clear intellect. This information is furnished by Alexander T. Minthrom, of Morrisania, who will confirm it if addressed by mail.

Sea Moss Farine from pure Irish Moss, Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

OHIO NEWS.

THE spring elections in Ohio are awakening considerable interest.

GEN. S. H. HURST has the largest peach orchard in Ross county, containing 11,000.

THE Orrville Foundry and Machine Shops intends to manufacture plows and cultivators.

NOBLE county is enjoying a temperance revival. Its temperance society has 1,000 members.

MRS. GLADDEN died recently in Union township, Morgan county, aged 99 years and 1 month.

LEONARD THOMAS, an old settler of Ashland, was kicked to death by a horse a few days since.

THE Masons of Zanesville, Wheeling, Columbus, Cadiz, Barnesville, and other localities, will celebrate St. John's Day, the 24th of June, at Summerville, Noble county.

ON last Wednesday night the schoolhouse, at Valentines, was destroyed by fire. The house was a good one and nearly new.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY complain of a surplus of beggars in York County.

OUR Clarion exchanges are still agitating the question of a railroad.

THEY put in Saturdays quite pleasantly at Emlenton having free fights.

LAST week a couple who had been married 75 years, the man aged 104 years and the women 96 years, were taken to the infirmary of Washington county.

ACCORDING to the published returns of the revivals which have prevailed in every county in the State, over 10,000 persons have professed religion this winter.

THE Switchback railroad at Mauch Chunk, belonging to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, will be open to travelers this Summer, notwitstanding the many reports to the contrary

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and the best hair dressing, it keeps the hair pure, free from scurf and improves its texture.

MARRIED:

CRIDER—BORLAND—By Peter Ivary, Esq., at the home of the bride's parents, on Saturday, March 4th, JOSIAH CRIDER to ANNIE BORLAND, all of Ross township. No cards.

BLACKHAM—BARNES—On Wednesday evening, March 8, by the Rev. Getman, Mr. GEORGE BLACKHAM and Miss JENNIE BARNES, daughter of Robert and the late Amanda Barnes, all of Allegheny city.

HILLMAN—WALLACE—On Thursday evening, March 9, by Rev. J. M. Cockins, Mr. THOS. F. HILLMAN and MISS MARY M. WALLACE, both of this city.

DIED:

FREEL—On Wednesday at 10 o'clock, A. M., EDWARD FREEL, aged 27 years.

ROBERTS—On Wednesday morning, March 5th, at three o'clock, JOHN ROBERTS, Sr., in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

SWEENEY—On Saturday, the 28th of January, 1871, on board the steamer W. B. Arthur, GEO. A. SWEENEY, aged 23 years and 9 months.

BROWN—On Monday morning, at 4 o'clock, MAGGIE E. daughter of Peter and Jennie Brown.

REDMAN—On Sabbath morning, March 12th, at eight o'clock, at his residence, 608 Carson street, Birmingham, JOHN REDMAN, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

MITCHELL—At five o'clock on Tuesday morning, March 14, JULIA, wife of Dr. John Mitchell, and daughter of the late Isaac Lightner.

MORGAN—On Tuesday morning, March 14, Mr. WM. N. MORGAN, late Cashier of the City Bank, in the 34th year of his age.

MCCOMBS—On Monday morning March 13, at 4 o'clock, JAMES MCCOMBS, in the 66th year of his age.

MCKAIG—On Monday March 13th, WILLIAM STARR MCKAIG, in the 24th year of his age.

YOUNG—On Tuesday, March 14, at a quarter before 5 o'clock, P. M., SAMUEL YOUNG in the 63d year of his age.

STEWART—On Tuesday evening, March 14, 1871, at half past nine o'clock, HOWARD BOYD STEWART, son of Campbell and Mary A. Stewart, aged 10 months and 14 days.

MCSTEEN—On Thursday night, at 12 o'clock, CATHARINE, daughter of Michael and Catharine McSteen, aged 3 years.

OWENS—On Friday afternoon, at 6 o'clock, PETER OWENS, in the 48th year of his age.

LANAHAN—On Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clk, at the residence of her husband, John Lanahan, 45th street, below Butler, Lawrenceville, Mrs. ELIZA LANAHAN, aged 42 years.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T. BRADY & CO., No. 63 Wood street:

Gold	111⅝
United States 6s, 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	112⅝
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865	111
United States 10-40s	108⅛
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	111
Due Compounds	
Union Pacific Railroad	83
Central Pacific Railroad	90½
Cy. Pacifics	113⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 16, 1871.

REMARKS—We trust the readers will bear with us when we mention the fact that the weather continues mild and pleasant. Indeed, we cannot help writing up the weather—and such weather! It causes the wild geese to sing on their aerial pilgrimage to the lakes. So much for the weather, which, by the way, has much to do with trade, and now to business. Since our last there has been few changes in prices, though the volume of trade daily increases. Stocks of most descriptions are full and complete, purchased and manufactured, with a view to the wants of retail dealers and consumers. Country merchants have taken advantage of the pleasant weather to visit the city, and finding the inducements to purchase their stocks here satisfactory, buy liberally. This is as it should be, and if more of that class would consult the columns of the POST the volume of trade would be materially augmented.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles since our last issue. They will be found useful for reference:

Flour, barrels	478
Cheese, boxes	160
Wheat, sacks	499
Rye, sacks	120
Butter, packages	84
Apples, barrels	429
Corn, sacks	190
Bags, sacks	124
Oats sacks	861
Bacon, tierces	51

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

PROVISIONS—The leading houses report the market steady with a fair local demand; in regard to prices we have no change to record; the current rates remain as follows: Plain shoulders 10c; sugar cured do. 11c; ribbed sides 12½c; clear sides 13½c sugar cured hams 16c; breakfast bacon 16c; dried beef 19c; lard; city rendered in tierces 13c; bucket and kegs 14c; country lard 11½@12½c; mess pork $23.

POTATOES—Market firm with a good enquiry we can report sales of peach blows at $1 25@1 30 per bushel; Jersey Sweets $5 per bushel.

OIL—Sales of No 1 lard oil at $1 08@1 10; No 2 a 70c

TALLOW—The supply just now exceeds the demand; we note sale at 8¼@8½c for city.

SUMAC—We note further sales of Tennessee a 4½c per pound.

HONEY—In good supply with sales at 25@30c per pound.

HOMINY—Dull; sales range from 5c to 6c per pound.

LIME—We can report sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 per barrel.

APPLES—The market contains a fair supply of various kinds; we can report a fair demand and regular sales at the following: $4 50@5 00@5 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts continue liberal with a fair jobbing demand; the extreme rates were 70@80c per gallon.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand the leading operators report sales at the following: Soda ash—common, 48 per cent., 3¼c; refined, 58 per cent., 3¾@4c. Potash, 7@7¼c. Pearls, 9@9¼c per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts for some days have been large, still there has been no reduction in prices; the tendency, however, is downward; we note sales of fresh roll at 28@30@31c; other sales were made at various prices.

BROOM CORN—Dull with sales at 4@5@6c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull with an occasional sale at $2 50@3 00 per cwt.

BEESWAX—Market without change; we are reported sales in a regular way at 28@30c per lb.

BEANS—The market contains a good supply; we note sales in a regular way at $1 50@2.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted, has been maintained, with a small stock to operate with; we can report sales of New York Goshen at 18½@19c; Ohio Goshen, 17½@18c; Ohio Factory, 16½@17c; Western Reserve, 16@16½c per pound.

COAL—Market steady; we note further sales of Anthracite at $10@10 50 per ton.

COARNMEAL—In good supply but not active; we learn of no sales at 75@90c per bushel, as to quality and condition.

CAPRON OIL—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to this article. The current rates for 25@50 barrel lots were 23c, with the usual advance in a small way.

CANDLES—In good supply; sales of mould, 12c; Star, 19c.

CRANBERRIES—The season is about over; prices are nominal at $12@18 per barrel.

EGGS—The market was weak, caused by heavy receipts; we note sales from first hands at 18@20c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was fair with a fair jobbing demand; buyers were confining their purchases to lots sufficient to meet their current wants; standard brands of western flours red winter at $6 75@7 00; good Spring extras $7; choice Minnesota bakers' at $7 75@7 00; for white wheat $7 25@7 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00 per barrel.

GRAIN—The market, taken as a whole, was a firm one, with a good demand for most descriptions. Wheat was held firmly; choice lots sold as follows: Red winter $1 35@1 35@1 40; white $1 40@1 48@1 50 per bushel. Oats was firm with sales on wharf and from depot at 55@56c; store rates 58@60c. Corn—Ear firm with a good demand; sales of prime yellow at 72@73c; shelled not wanted. Rye firm with an upward tendency; sales at $1 05@1 06 per bushel. Barley has undergone no change; we note sales of Spring at 80@85c. Fall at 90@95c per bushel.

HAY—Market steady with sales at $14 00@16 00@20 00 per ton.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 16, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; that the market was a weak one is a fact that our readers are well aware of. In fact it has been the situation for some time. The most important question at present is when will there be a change.

CRUDE.

The market since our last has exhibited no quotable change. The asking rates for the various deliveries were: Spot or March, 10¾@11c; March, April, May, and June, 10¾@10⅞c; buyer's option till July, 11¼c; seller's option till July, 10¾@10⅝c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls sellers option till July 10½
1,200 bbls to arrive 10⅞

REFINED.

The market came to a stand still; prices weak and uncertain; we give the nominal rates as follows: Spot, 23¾c; March, 23¾@23⅞c; April, 24¼@24½c; May, 24½c; June and July, 25¾c; March to July, 25c; buyers option to July, 26¼c.

SALES.

bbls for April 24½

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 15.—The *Courier* says: The market to-day is perceptably lower than yesterday, but there is no animation whatever, even the new quarters which the Titusville Oil Exchange occupied this evening did not seem to enliven matters at all. The business attendant on the organization of the Board and commenced in their new quarters, seeming to occupy the attention of all. Several transactions were effected at Rouseville. We quote the following sales:

SALES.

1,500 barrels on upper creek at $1 23½
500 barrels on upper creek at 1 20
12 cars Rouseville, regardless 1 25
12 cars Rouseville, regardless 1 27
12 cars Rouseville, regardless 1 30
12 cars Rouseville, regardless 1 35
3 cars Rouseville, gravity 1 45
1,000 barrels Oil City, regardless 1 40
1,000 barrels Oil City 1 40
600 barrels lowet road, S. O., 30 days 1 30

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, March 13, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle at the Allegheny yards by rail was 29 cars, against 43 last week, a falling off of fully 350 cattle from the number on sale last week. The market owing to the light run was a little better than last week, but had the usual supply of cattle been on sale the market would not have been any better. Cattle sold to-day slowly and prices were at about ½c higher than last week. The quality of the cattle on sale were mostly of a medium grade, very few strictly prime ones being here. There was some buyers for stock cattle today, but the supply was lighter and not much choice in the various lots offered for sale, although all were closed out at prices running from 5 to 5½c. Before find the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad:

Also sales as reported by the various dealers.

	Cars
A. T. Hayes, Chicago	3
S. Kramm, Chicago	1
Mainberg & Frank, Chicago	1
L. Keefer, Chicago	1
Marks & Bro., Chicago	1
Greenwalt & Kahn, Chicago	2
P. Hartman, Chicago	1
M. Varner, Chicago	2
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	2
Rothchild & Ziegler, Chicago	3
Trauerman & Lobeman, St. Louis	1
C. W. Hershey, Orrville, Ohio	1
George Pardy, Orrville, Ohio	1
D. Sherrick, Canton, Ohio	1
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, prepaid	5

HOGS.

P. M. Snyder, Orrville, Ohio	1
John Herost, Canton, Ohio	1

SHEEP.

Josh Garvin, New Galilee, Pa	1

HORSES.

Rody Patterson, Cincinnati	1

CATTLE SALES.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 34 head fair Ohio cattle at prices ranging from 5½ to 7c.

S. Kauffman sold 5 head Ohio cattle at prices from 5½ to 5¾c.

S. Rothch ld sold 41 head fair to good Chicago cattle at prices from 6 to 7¾c.

Matt Wilson sold 8 head fair Washington county, Pa., steers at prices from 6 to 6¾c.

C. Metz retailed for Peter Hartman 18 head mixed Chicago cattle from 5 to 6¾c.

M. Varner, 34 head mixed Chicago cattle at 5½ to 7c.

Mr. Crouss sold 28 head, fair Chicago cattle from 6 to 7¼c.

Katz & Bro. sold 79 head Chicago cattle from 6 to 7¼c.

L. Keefer sold 28 Chicago cattle at figures ranging from 6 to 6¾c.

Shamburg & Haas, sold 18 head fair cattle from 6 to 6¾c.

Greenawalt & Kahn, sold 35 head Chicago cattle from 5¾ to 6¾c.

Trueman & Lobeman retailed 37 head St. Louis cattle 5¾ to 6¾c.

J. Nudy sold 18 head fair cattle at 6½ to 7½c.

S. & J. Shamberg sold 70 head stocks and fat cattle at price varying from 5 to 7c.

Bruce & Chamberlin sold 20 head stock cattle at 5c.

S. Lowenstein retailed 17 Ohio cattle at from 6 to 7c.

Marks & Bro. 81 head of stockers and fat cattle at figures from 5¾c to 6¾c.

G. W. Hershey wholesaled 1 load, 17 cattle from Ohio at 6¾c for 12 head, and 5c for the balance.

HOGS.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was not large, all being in the hands of regular dealers except 2 car loads. The market was dull and prices from ¼ to ⅜c lower than last week. Although 2 car loads were offered for sale this morning, the regular dealers, who buy to retail on this market, would not buy, fearing a decline, and having enough on hands for immediate wants of butchers. John Herbst reshipped 1 load to East Liberty.

HOG SALES.

Mc Gumbert wholesaled to Jacob Rothchild 20 head fair hog at 6¾c; per lb.

Emerick & Co. retailed 50 head to buchers at price from 7½ to 8¼c.

Jacob Rothchild retailed 40 head from 7½ to 8c.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small not over 600 head being in the pens. The market was more brisk then last week although there was no improvement in prices. Good were selling at about 6¾c for 90 to 100 lb sheep, while common and med um sold more readily at prices ranging from 5 to 5½c. Below find sales.

Josh. Garron sold 109 head fair Ohio sheep from 5c to 6¼c.

A. Steakly retailed 51 head Lawrence county, Pa., sheep from $4 50 per head to 6c per lb.

A. Eckert sold 86 head common sheep at $4 65.

Jac. Walters sold 100 head Butler county sheep at 4½ to 6c.

H. Palmer sold 160 head Ohio sheep at from 4c to 6c.

Aull & Myers 51 head from 5 to 5½c.

J. Bamford 182 head Washington county sheep from 5 to 5½c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1871.

To-day we give the report of the market for the week ending March 15th, 1871.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle for the past three days of the week was fair, but they sold slow at quotations given below. Prices rule about the same as last week. We quote extra 1,200 to 1,500 steers at $6 25@6 87, though we heard of one lot extra prime from Ohio bringing a higher figure. The stock on hand is light, and markets being dull in the East, but little was done to-day. Below find closing quotations for to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steer ..... $6 50@7 00
Good to prime, 1,000 to 1,200 ..... 5 75@6 00
Common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 ..... 5 50
Bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 ..... 4 25
Stock steers, 800 to 1,000 ..... 4 25

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs to-day was very light and the demand correspondingly so. In fact the pens are entirely deserted to-day and nothing doing. Hogs of all grades have declined fully ¼c during the past week, and to-day the feeling is bad with no prospect of an immediate improvement.

Extra Philadelphia $7 25
Good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 ..... 7 50
Good to prime New York, 180 to 220 ..... 6 75

SHEEP

The run of sheep was light to-day. The market has been a good one the past week, this is owing partly to the fact that the run has been light, as parties are holding sheep to shear, preparatory to placing them on the market. The market closed firm fully ½c higher than the closing figures of last week. Below find rates current to-day:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs ..... $6 25@6 50
Good to Prime, 85 to 90 lbs ..... 5 75@6 00
Do cent to Fair, 75 to 80 lbs ..... 5 25@5 50
Mean to Common, 70 to 75 lbs ..... 4 25@4 50
Foot Rot and Scalawags, by the head ..... 1 50@2 50

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Cotton, demand fair and prices advanced; middling upland 15c. Flour dull and drooping; superfine western State $4 60@5 40, common to good extra $5 60@6 80, good to choice $6 75@7 35, white western extra $7 35@7 50. Ohio extra $6 75@7 50, St. Louis $6 90@9 00. Rye flour firmer at $4 75@6 45. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and lower at 92½@92½c. Wheat dull but unchanged; new spring $1 59, delivered red and amber $1 68@1 71, old spring $1 49. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn active and advanced; mixed western 57½@59c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Western and Ohio 68@71c, red western 82½c. Leather firm at 27@30c. Orinoco 25@28c. Wool firm; domestic 48@57c, pulled 42@50c, California 24½c. Hay quiet. Hops firmer, State 12c, western 6@9c. Coffee firm, Rio 13¾@17¾c. Sugar firm, Cuba 8½@9¼c. Molasses more active. Crude petroleum 14½@14¾c, refined 24½c. Mess pork, new $22 00, old $21 00, sales of 125 barrels prime pork at $18 75. 2,000 barrels at $20 50 April to June $22@22 50. Beef quiet, mess 10@15c, extra 15@17½c. Hams dull at 28@31c, prime mess 27@28c. India 28@32c. Cut meats dull, hams 12½@13c, shoulders 8½@9c, middles firm. Lard dull, prime steam 12@12½c, kettle rendered 13¼c, April 13c. Butter dull but unchanged. Western 15@25c, State 30@42c. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 12@14¼c.

LATER.

Flour dull at $6 65@6 85. Wheat active $1 69@1 71. Corn very firm; mixed western 89@89½c. Lard dull; May 13¾c. Eggs steady, fresh 21@22c.

Cincinnati Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—Cotton firm; middling 14@14½c. Flour and grain steady and unchanged. Groceries c. Lard oil dull and drooping $1 07@1 09. Eggs dull and unchanged 15c. Butter firm. Cheese steady. Clover seed firm $12 50@12 75. Timothy seed brought but unsettled, $3 75; some ask $7 00. Provisions quiet and unchanged but little doing. Pork sold at $21 50. Lard held at 12¾@12½c. Bulk meats nominal 7¾@9½@10½c; ¾ less offered; sales 100,000 lbs. Sides 9¼@9¾c; clear rib and clear bacon dull; shoulders 8¾c, sides 11@11½c asked. Whisky in good demand at full prices 86c.

FINANCIAL.

Gold 111⅛. Money easy. Exchange par buying.

Chicago Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CHICAGO, March 15.—Flour dull. Wheat—No. 2 opening very dull, and closed steady at $1 14¾@1 15¾, cash; this afternoon inactive at $1 24@$1 24¾, cash. Corn—No 2 mixed firmer, and ⅝@⅝c higher; closed at 53½@55¾c; this afternoon at 55¾. Oats—No. 2 quiet; closed at 50@50¾c. Rye—No. 2 quiet at 70c. Barley—No. 2 more active; closed at 80c. Highwines quiet at 87c. Provisions quiet and easier; mess pork, $20 50@20 75, cash. Lard quiet at 12¾c, cash. Sweet pickled hams, 12½@13¾c per dozen; salted meats firm: should-rs, 7¾@7¾c; rough sides, 9¾c; short ribs, 9½@9¾c; short clear, 10c. Live hogs firmly active at $5 25@7 25. Cattle—upper grades active and firm at $5 50@7. Receipts—hogs, 520 head; shipments, 2,000.

Louisville Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—Tobacco—Sales 271 hhds; common to good lugs $5 50@6 50; low to medium leaf $7@10 00. Cotton firmer and higher; middling 13¾c. Flour—The demand is in excess of the supply and prices firm; extra family $6 35. Grain—The demand is good with sales of 3,000 bushels of red wheat from store in sacks at $1 40. Oats at 63c. Corn 65c in sacks. Provisions quiet but firm; mess pork $21; lard in tierces at 12c; in kegs at 13¾@13¾c; bulk meats 7½@10@10¾@10½c in round lots and packed; sugar cured hams 15c; plain hams 14½c packed. Whisky dull but held at 87c.

Toledo Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post

TOLEDO, OHIO, March 15.—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; No. 1 white Michigan $1 58, regular do $1 42, amber Michigan $1 43½, No. 1 red Wabash $1 46, No 2 white Wabash $1 55. Corn firm; high mixed 62¾c, low 62c, Michigan 62c. Oats steady; No. 1 57½c, Michigan 56c. Clover seed quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

BALTIMORE, March 15.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@1 65. Corn firm; Southern, 85c yellow, 83c. Mess pork firm. Bacon active. Lard steady. Rye, 90@1 05. Oats active. Whisky dull at 92@92½c.

Detroit Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

DETROIT, March 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping, No 1 white $1 48. Corn, yellow 60¼c. Clover seed $6 50.

Cleveland Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

CLEVELAND, March 15.—Flour—Demand light but held firmer; No 1 red winter $1 43, closing firm and strong. Corn better at 66c; two car loads at 67c. Oats dull and nominal at 57c. Crude—Petroleum Centre nominal at $5 00; refined quiet at 22@22½c.

Philadelphia Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Flour dull and weak; extra, $5 75@6 12½; other grades unchanged. Wheat dull, red western $1 62@1 65. Rye and corn unchanged. Oats 63@64. Petroleum, crude 18c; refined, 23½c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

MILWAUKEE, March 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No 2 weak at $1 23 cash; $1 25 to seller for April. Oats—No 2 advancing to 50c. Corn—No 2 mixed, higher at 60c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley—No 2 firm at 75c. Dressed hogs dull at 7¼@7½c. Mess Pork lower at $200. Lard 12¼c.

Cotton Markets.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Post.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—Cotton steady at 14½@14⅝c.

MEMPHIS, March 15.—Cotton demand light but held firm at 14c.

CHARLESTON, March 15.—Cotton quiet at 13¾@13¾c.

MOBILE, March 15.—Cotton firm at 14@14½c.

RIVER NEWS.

The marks 1st evening indicated 8 feet 4 inches and falling slowly. The weather during the day was pleasant.

The steamers Esperanza, Capt. Dunlevy, and Nellie Peck, Capt. Marsh, will be the fast boats for Missouri river. Both get ready to-day.

The first-class towboat Ironsides and barges, in charge of Captain Gray, is announced for St. Louis and St Paul, and will go through without reshipping.

Capt. Dunlevy's new mountain steamer, Esperanza, will soon be ready for business. Judges pronounce her by far the best adap ed mountain boat built this season. Her time of departure is announced in THE POST.

The fine packet Brill, Captain Cox, is announced for Clarkesville and Nashville.

The fine Upper Mississippi Packet, Alex. Mitchell, Captain Bryson, is announced for St. Louis and St. Paul on